Weather
Fine cool weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 84.4 and the minimum 67.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 87.4 and 71.2.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

...n, 未年閏七月十八日 SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1919. 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

...ng States Aims ...n Delegation At ...eace Conference

...s Is Made At Reception For ...enox Simpson Who Points ...in Issues To Be Solved

...ndred ...recep- ...ng at ...even- ...alists, ...e had ...nt of ...l the ... ...many ...inese ...emen ... leaders of the Press in Peking and the manner in which you have advocated peace in China has won my admiration. Most people are tired of the continual unrest that exists in China and I think that a turning point has been reached.

Notwithstanding my lack of ability, the Government has placed on me the responsibility of negotiating peace. I dare not decline, for it is an obligation to serve the public. It is a grave task that needs the counsel of all classes and depends upon public opinion. The duty of directing public opinion rests in the hands of you gentlemen.

Conditions Are Deplored

Civil strife has prevailed ever since the establishment of the Republic. It is deplorable to think that men of the same brotherhood should be in continual strife. We should not forget that the misunderstandings between the contending factions have frequently originated in disputes of a sentimental nature. It is most regrettable that these misunderstandings should extend to such important affairs.

Newspapers are the chief organs for the revelation of public opinion and play an important part in the life of the country. It appears that the North and the South are at loggerheads owing to machinations of a few persons by whom an exchange of views has often been checked. Both sides incline to absolute means in gaining their ends. In order to bring about a compromise both sides must be disabused of wrong ideas. Wilful injustice will then disappear and legal and substantial questions can be discussed and easily solved. I desire to be guided by that policy and to request you gentlemen to do your best in urging both sides to bring the present turmoil to a conclusion. Mr. Wang concluded with an expression of goodwill and good wishes to the Press.

Reply Is Given

Responding for the foreign press Mr. B. Lenox Simpson said:

"I have been asked to say a few words on this auspicious occasion in the name of foreign publicists. I do so readily, because all of you know how ardently since the revolution of 1911 foreign writers have discussed the possibilities of the New China which the institution of a republican form of government has created and how much they desire to see the experiment succeed.

Therefore, unless this speech is to be idle flattery I must be blunt. The first point to impress itself in the past on western students of Chinese politics is that too much is made of the small things in this country and too little of the great things. I mean by this that attention is distracted from day to day from the three main issues which are still unsolved, namely, to fix the permanent form of your Government, to re-establish the supremacy of civil rule, and to reorganise the national finances.

Every thinking Chinese probably knows these things as well as every foreigner. But quite apart from the big breaks which you call your Second and Third Revolutions, every Chinese is daily distracted, I say, by disputes of a personal nature and by the stories which fill the Press of petty tyrannies.

Points Out Dangers

It is well to remember on this noteworthy occasion, when Mr. Wang Yi-tang and his colleagues are proceeding to meet the Southern delegates, that a great drama was taking place throughout the world during the past five years, a drama which is by no means yet over. Great sufferings have been endured not only in the countries ravaged by war but in all countries, by the dislocation of trade and industry and by the destruction of the purchasing power of money. There are all sorts of dangers looming up in the near future which few can measure adequately and which may involve China as deeply as other States.

This point appears to be quite unperceived in this country.

The first step to terminate this tragedy is for the citizens of each country to agree among themselves. Until they do that they cannot possibly agree with the citizens of other countries or bring about a world-peace. I have had the pleasure of personal conversations with Mr. Wang Yi-tang and I know well his ability. I believe he is setting out for Shanghai fully conscious of the importance of his task and of the importance of compromise which is the basis of all modern, representative government. May I express the sincere wish of the foreign press that it may be his proud distinction to secure that the citizens of China at last agree among themselves.

Rumania ... Austrian Treaty

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, September 5.—It is rumored in Paris that the Rumanians are on the point of withdrawing their troops from Budapest, the real reason being the re-opening of railway traffic between Hungary and Rumania via Szolnok.

Reservations Are Rejected

Paris, September 8.—The Rumanian delegation has notified the Supreme Council of its intention to sign the Austrian peace treaty subject only to reservations concerning the rights of minorities, whereby the latter are placed under the League of Nations.

The Rumanians contend that this would unfavorably affect Rumanian sovereignty.

The Council has decided not to accept these reservations and has requested Rumania to sign unconditionally or abstain from signing. The Rumanians have not yet decided what course they will take.

It is announced that the Jugo Slavs are greatly agitated about returning the town of Radkersburg to Austria, (by the terms of the Austrian treaty), and they threaten to fire the town before handing it over.

Attacks Made On Treaty In Chamber Of Deputies

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, September 5.—M. Barthou in the Chamber of Deputies, concluded his speech of criticism of the peace treaty by recommending to the Chamber ratification of the treaty, pleading extenuating circumstances.

M. Franklin Bouillon delivered a violent speech in which he declared that M. Clemenceau was personally responsible for the shortcomings of the treaty.

The Governmental organs state that the speeches of M.M. Tardieu and Barthou demonstrate that the treaty is by no means as bad as has been described by the extreme left and extreme right.

Priority Of Restitutions

Paris, September 6.—The Minister of Finance announced in the Chamber of Deputies that France had obtained priority for restitutions in kind after 1921 and that Germany would have to pay France 209,000 million francs.

GERMANS TO BE INVITED TO U.S. LABOR MEETING

She And Her Allies Will Be Asked To Send Delegates To Washington Conference

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, September 5.—Following on an appeal made by the executive committee of the General Confederation of Labor, M. Clemenceau has prevailed upon the Inter-Allied Supreme Council to invite Germany and her allies to send delegates to the International Labor Conference at Washington.

Strike At Marseilles May Soon Be Settled

Negotiations To End Dispute Continued Between Men And Employers

(*Reuter's Service*)

Marseilles, September 6.—A more conciliatory attitude is noticeable in the dockers' strike. The employers and strikers have consented to meet again on equal terms and endeavor to settle the dispute.

Pacific Freight Rates To Be Raised Oct 1

Increase To G.$17.50 Per Ton For General Cargo Announced By Conference Lines

Freight rates on conference lines operating steamers between Shanghai and the West Coast of America will be raised G.$2.50 a ton for general cargo.

The increase is to be effective on October first and will also apply to freight carried on United States Shipping Board steamers. The new rate is to be G.$17.50 per ton.

Tea will be carried at G.$15 per ton, the present rate.

Epidemic Of Cholera In Petrograd Serious

(*Reuter's Service*)

Stockholm, September 8.—It is reported that there are 250 deaths from cholera daily in Petrograd.

Italy Would Abolish Passports For Allies

Suggestion Advanced System Be Dropped As Soon As Peace Is Ratified

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, September 8.—The Italian Government has approached the Allies with a view to abolishing the passport system for Allied subjects, as soon as peace is ratified.

To Set Clocks Back At Midnight Sept. 30

Daylight Saving Program In Force Since April 12 Will Be Ended

The daylight saving system in operation in Shanghai during the summer months will be abolished at midnight September 30 when the Customs clock will be set back an hour.

The announcement was made yesterday by the secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce after consultation with the French, Italian, American, Russian, Japanese, Chinese and General Chambers of Commerce, the Consular Body and the Municipal Council.

The daylight saving program was inaugurated at midnight on April 12 when the clock in the Customs tower was set ahead an hour.

Electoral Reform Bill Up In French Chamber

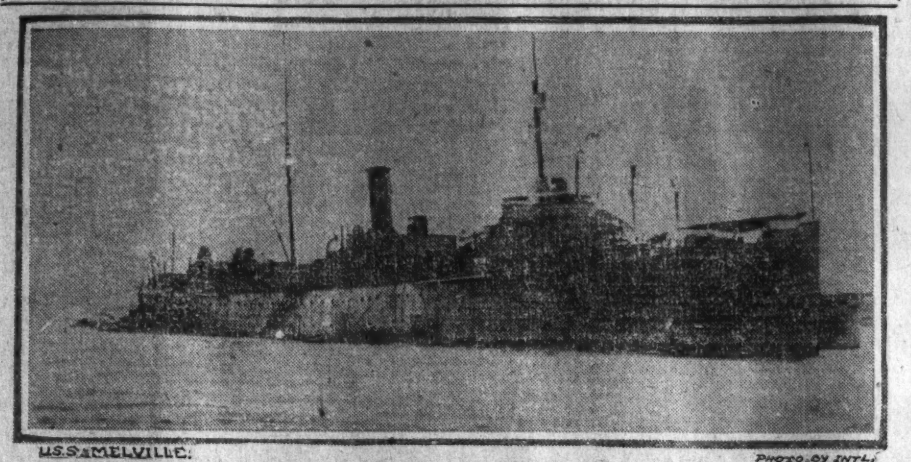
Opposition Shown To Scheme To Divide More Populous Departments

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, September 6.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday discussed a bill for dividing the more populous departments of France into electoral sections or constituencies.

An amendment introduced by Abbe Lemire providing that no department should be divided was adopted by 286 votes to 157. This vote, however, does not dispose of the electoral reform bill and the debate was adjourned.

Explosion On U. S. S. Melville Kills Twelve



U.S.S. MELVILLE. PHOTO BY INT'L.

A boiler explosion on the United States ship Melville while the vessel was being towed through the Panama Canal resulted in the death of twelve United States seamen and the injury of several others, according to a wireless report received here. The Melville is a naval tender of 7,150 tons. She was built in 1915. She joined the Pacific Fleet soon after her return from the Azores, where she was on duty during the flight of the NC-4 to Europe. At the time of the accident she was on her way to the Pacific Coast with the fleet.

SPEAKER AT GLASGOW AGAINST DIRECT ACTION

National Strike, Presiding Officer Says, Would Mean Revolution

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, September 8.—The Trade Union Congress opened at Glasgow today. Mr. Stuart Bunning, who presided, declared that a national strike for political ends would mean revolution—a desperate gamble with the lives of men, women and children. He said that he did not despair of constitutional methods. There was no reform which the workers of Great Britain were unable to achieve by ballot. Direct action was unnecessary and confession of failure. He deplored sectional strikes and predicted the early return of a Labor Government in Great Britain. Mr. Bunning went on to say that an increased output could only be obtained by co-operation between employers and workers. The latter were willing to do their share, he said. He urged that the reputation of trade unionists for keeping bargains must be upheld, especially in view of the probability of the early establishment of a Labor Government.

The Trade Union Congress passed a resolution instructing the parliamentary committee to draft a practical effective policy for a control of industry which would destroy such capitalist schemes as co-partnership and dividend-sharing. A resolution was also passed by a large majority in favor of free trade.

PREMIERSHIP QUESTION AGAIN IS UP AT PEKING

Appointment May Be Made At Short Special Session To Open September 10

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, September 7.—The latest report regarding the Premiership is that General Hsu Shu-tseng is endeavoring to secure the nomination of Mr. Li Sheng-to, speaker of the Senate, in opposition to the expected candidacy of Mr. Chou Shou-mu. The short special session of Parliament, beginning on September 10, is expected to show the attitude of the members on this subject. If the Anfu Club be successful in getting a quorum, important developments may be expected. If a quorum cannot be secured it will be taken as a victory for the supporters of Mr. Chou Shou-mu, whose nomination would then probably be made at once by the President.

Revolver Shot Fired At German General

(*Reuter's Service*)

Berlin, September 8.—A revolver shot was fired at General von Lettow Vorbeck, late German Commander-in-chief in German East Africa, outside a theater at Staroads, Poherahia, where he had been lecturing on the war in German East Africa. He was not injured.

Germans Volunteering For Work In France

(*Reuter's Service*)

Berlin, September 8.—Vorwaerts reports that 400,000 German workmen have volunteered for restoration work in the north of France.

Japan Makes Demands On Peking Relating To Changchun Fracas

Apologies, Punishments And Payments For Wounded Are Among Things Asked

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, September 9.—The Japanese Minister to China, Mr. Obata, presented six demands to the Waichiaopu yesterday in connection with the Changchun fracas. It will be remembered that the Chinese Government spontaneously issued a Mandate shortly after the fracas, offering apologies for the attacks on the Japanese and instructing Generals Chang Tso-lin and Pao Kwei-ching to institute immediate investigations concerning the attacks.

The demands are as follows:

(1) That an official communication of the above Mandate shall be conveyed, for the purpose of filing, to the Japanese Legation.

(2) That General Chang Tso-lin shall personally offer apologies to the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden.

(3) Adequate punishment of the officers and soldiers responsible for the attacks on the Japanese.

(4) Suitable punishment of the police who assisted the soldiers in attacking the Japanese.

(5) That the Manchurian authorities shall issue a warning to the staffs of Official Departments, soldiers and police to refrain in future from actions likely to cause similar outbreaks.

(6) That the Manchurian Government shall pay the cost of medical attention to the Japanese wounded.

The demands, the last five of which were also communicated to General Chang Tso-lin by the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, are deemed moderate, while the reference to the Mandate is thought to contain a graceful recognition of China's unsolicited initial action.

France Sends Mission Of Deputies To China

Notification Of Forthcoming Visit Sent To Peking By Lu Cheng-hsiang

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, September 7.—It is understood that Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang has reported to the Government that a French mission consisting of fourteen Members of the Chamber of Deputies will leave Paris for China shortly.

Mr. Lu asks that due regard be paid to the visitors on their arrival.

China Plans To Buy Hundred Submarines

Deal On With Italian Firms Involves Expenditure Of 30,000,000 Francs

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, September 7.—The Chen Pao reports that negotiations are being carried on between an Italian firm and the Ministry of the Navy for the sale of a hundred submarines at a total cost of 30,000,000 francs spread over a period of five years.

PACIFIC FLEET STEAMS INTO SAN FRANCISCO BAY

Marks Grandest Naval Pageant In History Of American Pacific Coast

(*American Wireless Service*)

San Francisco, September 1.—Fifty-one vessels of the Pacific Fleet steamed into San Francisco Bay on Monday and were reviewed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels. It was the grandest naval pageant in the history of the American Pacific Coast, marking the establishment of powerful naval protection for the Western United States and the division of the United States Navy into two fleets each of 185 units with a tonnage of 525,009 tons, one for the Atlantic and one for the Pacific.

Consul General Chu Chai-hsin, representing the Republic of China, was among the officials on board the reviewing battleship Oregon. Secretary Daniels cordially greeted the Chinese Consul General and expressed pleasure at this evidence of the friendship between China and the United States by the presence of the representative of the Republic of China and also for the generous, extensive plans of the Chinese in California for welcoming the officers and men of the Fleet.

Secretary Daniels said that at present the Pacific Fleet did not contemplate visiting foreign nations across the Pacific because the future would be taken up with maneuvers. Later at an official dinner and reception he said: "I say to the world that this navy of ours is not organised for conquest nor to threaten any nation on earth. Rather it is organised to make for peace and protection and as an instrument for the worldwide League of Nations. It had to be a powerful mobile Pacific force to give assurance to national democracy. Our nation is to adopt the saying, 'Millions for the defense of liberty and for the peace of the world, but not one cent for conquest.'

LOYALISTS IN SIBERIA REPORTED ON OFFENSIVE

Bolshevists On Ishim-Kurgan Front Are Said To Be In Full Retreat

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

London, September 8.—An official telegram from Admiral Kolchak at Omsk has been received here announcing that Admiral Kolchak has resumed the offensive and that fierce fighting has taken place in the direction of Yalutorovsk. Admiral Kolchak's troops, the telegram states, have gained a series of victories and have captured prisoners and booty. The Reds are retreating.

Enemy In Full Retreat

Harbin, September 9.—It is officially reported that the Siberian Army on the Ishim-Kurgan front has taken the offensive, which is developing with the utmost rapidity. Many villages have been captured and the enemy is in a panic and in full retreat.

In the region of Semiretschensk the Siberian cavalry under cover of the artillery strongly attacked the enemy and re-occupied positions near Novo Antonovka.

It is rumored that the Government troops have already captured Kurgan and Tiumen.

WILSON TELLS WHY JAPAN WAS GIVEN SHANTUNG RIGHTS

Speaking In Indiana He Goes Into Problem That Arose At Paris

HAD NO CHOICE

Found Allies Were Bound By Specific Treaty They Had To Respect

BELIEVES PLEDGES

Avers League Only Thing That Will Save America From Another War

(*American Wireless Service*)

Indianapolis, Ind., September 5.—President Wilson in the course of a speech here said: "I want you to realise that the war was won mainly by the armies of the world, but also by economic means without which the war would have taken much longer. A nation boycotted is within sight of surrender. Apply this peaceful, silent, deadly remedy and there will be an end of force."

Treaty Was Obstacle

Concerning Shantung the President said: "When we came to a settlement of Shantung with regard to China, we found that France was under specific treaty obligations with Japan that she should get actually what she got in the treaty with Germany and the most we could do, the most United States could do, was to urge upon the representatives of Japan the very fatal policy involved in this argument, and to obtain from Japan the promises, which she gave, that she would not take advantage of this portion of the treaty, but would return without reservation the sovereignty of the Shantung Province to China.

Has Faith In Pledges

We have received repeated assurances since that Japan intends to fulfil these promises in absolute good faith. There stood at the very goal of settlement a secret treaty between Japan and two great powers engaged in the war on our side, and we could not ask them to disregard these promises. The League of Nations provides that no secret treaties should have validity. You would think to hear some men discuss the covenant, that it was an arrangement for sending our men abroad again as soon as possible. It is the only conceivable arrangement which can prevent our sending our men abroad very soon."

Text Of Wilson's Statement On Uchinda's Words Given

(*Following is the full text of President Wilson's statement on this subject, a summary of which was received by cable recently*).

Washington, August 6.—President Wilson issued a formal statement tonight saying that the "frank statement" made by Viscount Uchida as to Japan's policy regarding Shantung "ought to serve to remove many of the misunderstandings which had begun to accumulate about this question." The text of the President's statement, which was made public through the State Department, follows:

"The government of the United States has noted with the greatest interest the frank statement made by Viscount Uchida with regard to Japan's future policy respecting Shantung. The statement ought to serve to remove many of the misunderstandings which had begun to accumulate about this question. But there are references in the statement to an agreement entered into between Japan and China in 1915 which might be misleading if not commented upon in the light of what occurred in Paris when the clauses of the treaty affecting Shantung were under discussion. I therefore take the liberty of supplementing Viscount Uchida's statement with the following:

"In the conference of the 30th of April last, where this matter was brought to a conclusion among the heads of the principal allied and associated powers, the Japanese delegates, Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda, in reply to a question put by myself declared that:

"'The policy of Japan is to hand back the Shantung Peninsula in full sovereignty to China, retaining only the economic privileges granted to Germany, and the right to establish a settlement under the usual conditions at Tsingtau.

"'The owners of the railway will use special police only to insure

security for traffic. They will be used for no other purpose.

"The police forces will be composed of Chinese, and such Japanese instructors as the directors of the railway may select will be appointed by the Chinese government.'

"No reference was made to this policy being in any way dependent upon the execution of the agreement of 1915 to which Count Uchida appears to have referred. Indeed, I felt it my duty to say that nothing that I agreed to must be construed as an acquiescence on the part of the government of the United States in the policy of the notes exchanged between China and Japan in 1915 and 1918; and reference was made in the discussion to the enforcement of the agreements of 1915 and 1918 only in case China failed to co-operate fully in carrying out the policy outlined in the statement of Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda.

"I have, of course, no doubt that Viscount Uchida had been apprised of all the particulars of the discussion in Paris, and I am not making this statement with the idea of correcting his, but only to throw a fuller light of clarification upon a situation which ought to be relieved of every shadow of obscurity or misapprehension."

Upstairs And Down

The Frawley Company have been with us quite long enough to make us appreciate the fact that they are a very capable and clever band of players, but the best company in the world cannot make much out of poor material, and in the show "Upstairs and Down" the stuff struck me as being poverty stricken. It had "Romeo and Juliet" beat to a frazzle when it came to the soft stuff; it seemed to have cribbed much of the funny bits from the old farce "Box and Cox" and for the multitude of kisses and hugs it must have taken its situations from every love comedy that has ever been written.

I have not the faintest idea what it was all about, but I must admit that the laughter that greeted many of the spicy and at times funny lines kept me wide awake.

The play was however responsible for some good work on the part of Miss Claribel Fontaine. She was quite adorable as Alice Chesterton and could make even the harshest critic love her and her tantalising ways. She was well supported by Mr. Albert Morrison, who as usual worked hard to get the most out of every line. His Irish was good enough to get him a Sinn Fein passport. A really funny piece of work was supplied by Mr. Hildebrand and Miss Fontaine in the last act and this got the biggest round of applause during the evening.

Miss Vera Doria, Mr. Frawley Miss Prentice, Mr. Homer Barton, Mr Farjeon all played the parts given to them with their accustomed cleverness. Mr. Gordon Blyth and Mr. Harford were seen to advantage in small character parts.

"Upstairs and Down" will be repeated tonight.

DOMINO.

Allenby Is In Paris On Way To England

Again Suggested He Intends To Urge Mandate For Syria Be Given To France

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, September 8.—General Sir Edmund Allenby arrived here today.

French newspapers declare that the situation as regards Syria is easier and they mention the report that General Allenby is going to England to advise that France should receive the mandate for Syria.

News Brevities

Mrs. Vincent Vizenzinovich returned to Shanghai yesterday on the Yawata Maru after spending a vacation in Japan.

* * *

A coolie charged with assaulting one Oscar Anderson on the North Szechuen Road failed to appear in the Mixed Court yesterday and the charge was dismissed.

* * *

For running an opium smoking den on Dixwell Road a Chinese was ordered to pay a fine of $30 by the Mixed Court yesterday, or in lieu thereof to go to jail for one month. Two patrons of the place drew fines of $2 each and a third was fined $4. Another Chinese living at 1376 Kashing Road was fined $5 for smoking opium.

* * *

A new map of China, showing the distribution of the missionary bodies as brought up to date, has just been brought out by the Kwang Hsueh Publishing House. The material collected in the offices of the China Continuation Committee has been made so complete that the publishers of the map have been able to locate every station mentioned in the Directory of Protestant Missions in China, with the exception of one small village. The map is sold for $0.50, or $1 if mounted.

* * *

The Liengyi Benevolent Association wishes to announce receipt of donations of $100 each from Mrs. Hardoon and the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co.

* * *

Millard's Review has just issued from the press Vol. I. of "Who's Who in China," being a compilation of 59 biographies that have appeared from time to time in the Review. The book is serviceably bound in black imitation morocco, and will be on sale in a few days at the various book stores.

* * *

Two hundred sacks of American mail were unloaded here from the Fushima Maru Tuesday night, only a small part of it being first class.

* * *

The headmaster of the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys reports that F. Viccajee, senior, and H. Whittaker, junior, won second prizes in the essay competition organised by the Shanghai Horticultural Society in connection with the May flower show.

* * *

An inquest was held at the mortuary yesterday before Assessor Blackburn and Magistrate Li over the body of a 16-year-old Chinese boy who was run down by a Municipal motor lorry near the Ewo Cotton Mill. No blame was attached to the driver.

* * *

The Municipality's estimated expenses exceeded the income by Tls. 8,195 in the ordinary budget for the first half of the current year, according to the financial statement issued with this week's Municipal Gazette. The estimated deficit, including extraordinary income and expenditure, beyond and including that of the ordinary budget, is placed at Tls. 111,139.

* * *

A general meeting of the Chinese Red Cross Society was held yesterday at the Society's headquarters, Kiukiang Road. Various committees on relief work, finance, health and on social affairs were elected. Mr. Shen Tung-ho presided. The meeting decided to take over the Red Cross Summer Diseases Hospital next year to be under its administration and heard reports on several matters.

AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
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NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINKS

At all clubs, hotels and stores.
Connell Bros. Co., *Agents*

Pole Sent To Jail For Stabbing Man

J. Greenfield Sentenced To Three Months For Attack On S. Jacobs

Jacob Greenfield, a Polish Jew, was sentenced to three months in jail by Assessor Blackburn and Magistrate Li in the Mixed Court yesterday for stabbing Saul Jacobs with a needle after an altercation near the Hongkew Market. Greenfield is to be deported on the expiration of his sentence, or before that time if opportunity permits.

Jacobs in his testimony stated that he was walking near the Market at about 8:30 a.m. Tuesday when he met the accused who called him names and then assaulted him, stabbing him with a large needle. The witness produced a certificate from Dr. Patrick regarding the extent of the wound.

Mr. J. H. Szekill, representing the Jewish Association, also testified, declaring Greenfield to be a great nuisance to the Jewish community and asking for his deportation, the expense of which the Association was willing to bear. Greenfield made a practice of hanging around the Russian synagogue, next door to the Jewish School, the witness said, and molested and frightened the children. He added that Greenfield had often been assisted by the Association.

Greenfield made a rambling statement to the court in his defense and blamed the assault on the complainant, stating that he bought the needle to defend himself. In answer to the Assessor he said that he had lived in Shanghai for eight years and made his living by writing letters for other people at the rate of 10 or 20 cents apiece.

The Assessor, in giving judgment, said that Greenfield was obviously of unsound mind.

Propertied Classes Win Harbin Elections

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Harbin, September 9.—The elections to the Harbin Municipality have resulted in a victory for the propertied class and have met with general satisfaction.

AN EFFORT AT ECONOMY COMES TO A DISMAL END

Mr. Dzung Succeeds In Baulking The Meter But His Namesake Crabs The Game

Probably no man in town does more reading than Dzung Pao-chong. Dzung is not what you might call a bookworm and does not scan the classics. He is employed by the Municipal Electricity Department as a harbinger of the bad news which comes in about the first of the month and inspires people to sarcastic remarks about the efficacy of daylight saving.

But all his experience with syntax and construction, as applied to electric meters, stood him in no stead when he came to diagnose the voltage expended last month in the premises known as 101 Fokien Road. When he called he found the meter encased in a neat but obstructive wooden box. The box was locked and the inmates of the place told him regretfully that the master was out and that he hadn't left any word as to the whereabouts of the key. Five times Dzung called and each time he found the meter locked up, the master just gone out for the day and the other residents sympathetic but unable to aid. The sixth trip Dzung solved the difficulty with an axe, whereupon strange things came to view. First of all the register hadn't changed since the last reading. Then the inspector saw that attached to the fuse of the meter was a wire which looked suspiciously as though it might be supplying some light circuit without the formality of passing its power through the recording mechanism.

Dzung went out and telephoned the head office. When he returned the wire had been removed and everything looked normal. Then a foreign inspector arrived. He tried vainly to switch on the lights. Locating the loose end of wire he attached it again to the fuse. The house became illuminated throughout.

The police had less difficulty than Dzung in locating the proprietor of the place and yesterday he appeared in the Mixed Court on the charge of stealing electricity from the Municipality, quantity unknown. The foreign inspector explained that the arrangement effected between fuse and wire was a fine one for lighting the house but gave the meter a complete holiday.

The proprietor, whose name also is Dzung, was much grieved at the accusations and swore that he hadn't even seen the meter for four months, that the box had been placed over it by a former tenant, now dead, and that he wouldn't dare touch the thing anyhow for fear of being shocked to death. The court was not noticeably impressed. It directed the householder to do one of two things, pay a fine of $80 or go to jail for two months.

Marne Anniversary Observed In France

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, September 8.—The Bishop of Verdun conducted the service yesterday in Meaux Cathedral in commemoration of the first battle of the Marne. Representatives of the Allied Governments and French military, naval and civil officials were present. An official luncheon at the Hotel de Ville followed. Services were also held at Chambry Cemetery.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal Staff are reported in today's Municipal Gazette:

Police Force—The transfer of the following Constables to be Warders is authorised with effect from August 29: J. Cosson, G. W. Dudley, P. A. Emery, H. J. Hooper, B. Silliss, and H. J. Taylor.

Probationary warder W. Dobinson is dismissed the Force from August 24.

Mr. R. M. J. Martin, assistant commissioner of police, returned from war service, resumed duty on August 12.

Sergeants A. J. P. Coghlan, E. L. Gladwish and E. E. Pilbeam, returned from war service, resumed duty on June 25.

Health Department.—Chief Inspector H. Bland, returned from war service, resumed duty on August 11.

Dr. R. P. Hill is appointed assistant health officer from August 24.

Public Works Department.—Inspector J. Lamont, returned from war service, resumed duty on August 23.

Mr. J. O. L. Martin, clerical assistant, is permitted to terminate his service on September 10.

pointed conductor on six months' probation from September 1.

Educational Department.—Mrs. H. F. Lord is appointed temporarily as assistant mistress in the Public School for Girls, from September 30.

Mr. G. L. Aitchison is appointed assistant master in the Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese from August 24.

15 POINTS

1.—Our location is the centre of the business district.
2.—Checks are cashed on presentation—no waiting.
3.—Small convenient check-books are supplied.
4.—Checks may be drawn for amounts down to one dollar.
5.—Special assistance is given to ladies.
6.—Special attention is given to Outport accounts.
7.—Interest at 2 per cent. is paid on checking accounts over $200.
8.—Interest at 3 per cent. is paid on Checking Accounts over $1,000.
9.—Interest at 3 per cent. is paid on gold savings accounts.
10.—Interest at 4 per cent. is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in gold.
11.—Interest at 4 per cent. is paid on silver savings accounts.
12.—Interest at 6 per cent. is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in silver.
13.—Savings accounts may be opened for $1 or more.
14.—Checking accounts may be opened for $100 or more.
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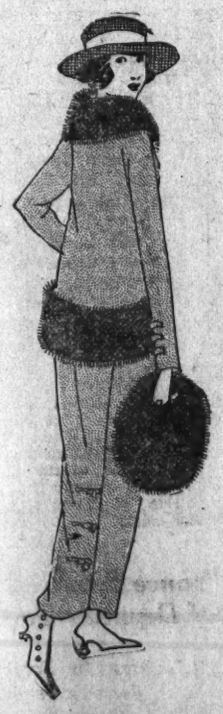

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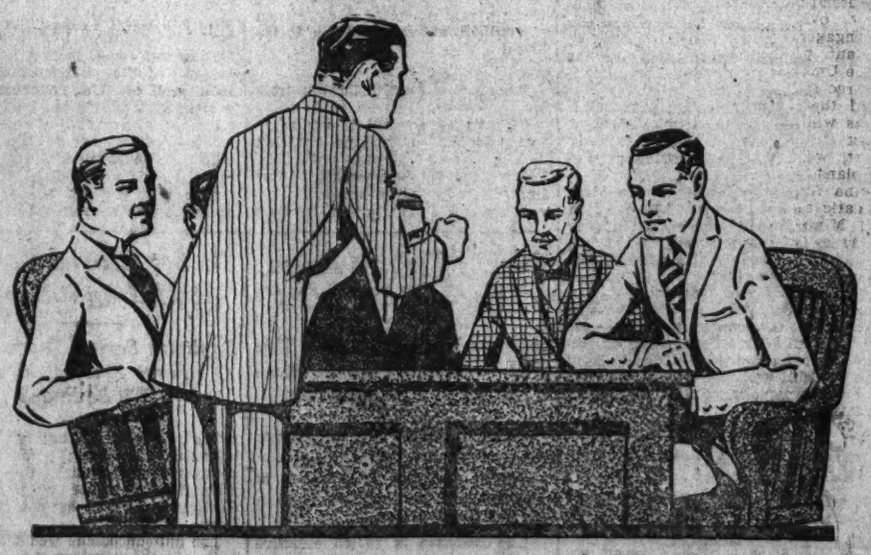

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RUSSIAN OFFICERS GOING TO FIGHT FOR KOLCHAK

Men Who Served On Various Fronts During War Now Passing Through Shanghai

Sixty Russian officers in regulation British uniforms, except for the small color insignia on the shoulder, leave Shanghai today on the Russian Volunteer steamer, Simbirsk. They are returning from the western front in Europe, bound for Vladivostok and the Siberian front where they will join Kolchak in the war against Bolshevism. The party is in command of Col. Strukhoff.

Another party of 170 on a special transport have already left Saigon, according to advices received yesterday by the Russian Consulate-General, and are proceeding in this direction. It is not known, however, whether they will stop in Shanghai or go straight through to Vladivostok.

These Russians, all of whom are officers, have been assembled in England and there equipped. They have come from every front. Some were with the French army and many were on the Salonica front. They volunteered to resume the fight and are being sent for the most part, it is understood, by the British Government though ten of the present party of sixty were transported by the French Government, aboard the French Mail steamer which arrived here a week ago. They have been staying at various boarding houses and private residences in Shanghai.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

The Cabinet and the Ministries have received the telegram from the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. of Shanghai, asking to appeal from the decision of the Special Naval Court. The Government, in view of the gravity of the case, proposes to grant the appeal and organise another naval court for the trial of the case.

Following the receipt of the telegram from the Southwest, opposing the appointment of Mr. Wang Yi-tang, the government decided to assume a dignified attitude by a reply to the effect that the Central Government is unable to make a more suitable appointment than that of Mr. Wang and that the Southern peace delegates should be urged to open their conference at once.

A report was circulated Tuesday night that Acting Premier Kung Hsin-chan will be appointed chief delegate to the Shanghai peace conference and he will be retired from his premiership. Both the president and the Cabinet denied this report and asserted that Mr. Kung had not even offered himself to resign. The Cabinet crisis is now over and Mr. Kung will be asked to form a formal Cabinet when Parliament resumes its session.

According to a report of General Pao Kwei-ching, Tuchun of Kirin, the Russians have won a decided victory over the Bolsheviki in their engagement at Ural. Several important posts were recaptured and the Omsk Government is once more free from danger. It is also learned that the Omsk Government is willing to sacrifice their interest in Mongolia for Japan's support, while the Lenin Government plans to concede this interest to China for assistance. Another diplomatic battle is being fought.

The Ministry of the Navy has received a petition from Admiral K. K. Lang, chief of the admiralty, that the naval maneuver will begin in Hukow on the 10th. The ministry will send two commissioners to watch the exercises.

It is reported that the trip of General Ni Shih-chung to Peking is closely connected with the formation of a new Cabinet. News from political sources, however, indicate that a Ni Cabinet could not become an established fact. When a new Cabinet is organised, General Ni might occupy a post in the Ministry. As to who will succeed General Ni in Anhui, the question is not yet decided.

NORTHERN FRANCE SEEKS INVASION OF TOURISTS

Proposed That Famous Places In War Zone Be Preserved As Historic Monuments

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, September 8.—Among the questions considered by the Conseils Generaux of the devastated regions, which have just met in Paris, the most important is the encouragement of touring parties in the war zone. A credit of 30 million francs, it is suggested, should be provided for this purpose. It is also proposed that famous places in the war zone should be preserved as historic monuments. A tax on visitors was also considered.

To aid in reconstruction French papers suggest that America should help the merchants and inhabitants of the devastated regions by arranging for long-term credits for the purchase of material, both raw and manufactured, of which France stands in need. Otherwise, the papers state, the French and Belgians will be compelled to turn to Germany where 100 marks are equal to 26 francs.

Italian Musical Artists

An enjoyable musical entertainment was given last night at the Olympic Theater by a company of Italian artists. It started the musical season off at a pleasant pace. The company included Amelia Silvestri, a dramatic soprano of great power; Rose Filocamo, a 15-year-old coloratura soprano of great talent; Signor D. F. Amelias, a mandolinist of rare skill, and Maria Filocami, a mezzo-soprano with a consistent, well-balanced voice. These four artists gave a program of semi-popular music—that is, semi-popular among what is known as the classics—and gave it with considerable ability. Most interest was aroused by Rosa Filocamo, the youthful member of the company. If her development keeps pace with her promise she will be a great singer. She has a voice of breadth and power, a long dramatic sweep and the operatic "flair." Signor Amelias is truly a virtuoso of the mandolin. On that instrument of frivolous associations he accomplishes some remarkable musical feats. He brings out in the mandolin that which few might have thought was in it.

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New Year's Today For Parsee Colony

Services To Be Held This Morning At Cemetery Chapel

This is new year's day according to the Parsee calendar, and the event will be observed in Shanghai with proper ceremonies. There are 55 members of the local Parsee community. They have their own priest of the Zoroastrian faith, Mr. Sidhwa, their own cemetery grounds on Foochow Road where prayers and a sermon will be given in the little mortuary chapel this forenoon. Mr. B. P. Lalcaca, prominent broker, is my head of the community.

The Parsees are among the most remarkable of the many peoples inhabiting India. Originally of Persian stock, they settled in India, chiefly about Bombay, 1,289 years ago. They were given refuge by the Indian princes when they chose to migrate rather than submit to the tyranny of the Arab Mohammedans who had conquered their country. From that day to this they have kept their Persian blood pure and have observed the ancient Persian religion. They are rated as perhaps the most exclusive of all the Indian peoples. It is said that there are not more than 100,000 Parsees in the world but their influence and prestige in Indian affairs ranks second only to the British. Parsee businesses, of which there are something over a dozen in Shanghai, will not close their doors today but most of their staffs will be relieved in order to enjoy the holiday.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA BEING SUED IN HARBIN

Complaint Based On Question Of Use Of Trademark On Certain Brand Of Flour

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, September 10.—H. Skott and Co., have prosecuted the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Co. at the magistracy for applying an imitation "Steamer" trademark to 2,041 sacks of flour.

Complainants stated that the trademark was registered. They had not imported that brand of flour since 1912 owing to the war, but they intended to resume its importation.

The defense alleged that the trademark was the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's own trademark and was registered in Australia. They had sold large quantities since 1918 and they were not aware that they were infringing any particular trademark. The case was remanded.

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effect that England let her colonies fight for her in this war, and that the colonial troops suffered heavier casualties. We used to hear a great deal of that sort of talk in the early years of the war in Europe. Mr. Wile gives us the figures that answer it overwhelmingly in favor of England.

The British Govevrnment is explained, with its pleasant "figure-head" King, and its liberty, which is just as great as ours. British "reserve" and "poise" are discussed, as is the British passion for "playing the game" and the British "stick-at-it-iveness." There is a chapter on the army, another on the navy, another on the work of those at home. The concluding chapter is called "The Real Britisher."

OUR HOUSE

Our House. By Henry Seidel Canby. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Those who know Mr. Canby's previous books will open this new one with curiosity, interest, and perhaps misgiving. For this is the first novel of a man who has been for some years a member of the English Faculty of Yale University, has written several volumes of excellent advice to would-be authors about how to use their mother-tongue and to these has added one or two collections of charming and stimulating essays. Neither environment nor previous achievement augurs well for an attempt at fiction. But human nature has a startling way of discrediting auguries and oracles and proving the fallacy of even the most logical of deductions. "It can't be done—but here it is," the slogan of the United States Navy during the war, aptly describes a multitude of human achievements of bewildering variety. Not that even the most doubting Thomas concerning professional novels would apply quite so extreme a forecast in the present instance. Nevertheless, here it is, an interesting, delightful novel, written with that apparent spontaneity that is one of the basic essentials of good fiction, intimate and varied and unafraid in its knowledge of human nature and with its local coloring so rich and so graphically portrayed that when we have finished the story we know the town and its people as if we had lived there.

The scene is laid mainly in a small city somewhere in Eastern or Southern Pennsylvania, or perhaps Delaware or Southern New Jersey, and the time is the end of the last century. One large family of a wide network of cousins marrying degrees of kinship dominates the little city socially and in business. Of Quaker extraction, their succeeding generations have given their own standard and tone to the pleasant, prosperous, friendly life of the place. It is a distinctive atmosphere, although one that can be found in many a town of that and other regions, and Mr. Canby has portrayed it with truth and color and vitality. Even the minor characters stand out, individual, colorful, very much alive. Especially is this true of a certain elderly "Cousin Jenny," whose vital qualities indicate the possibility of a wonderful story all her own beneath her diamond brooch.

The central character is a young fellow just home from college, destined to follow in the footsteps of his father and all his forefathers as one of the town's leading business men. And, indeed, to be anything but a business man in Millingtown is almost scandalous. But young Robert Roberts has other aspirations and ideals and thinks he would much prefer to devote himself to literature, to read, to study, and to write. But he is a warm-hearted, amiable, sensitive youth, quick to respond to appeal and environment, and he follows his father's wishes. That is the situation at the beginning of the story, which unfolds its developments rapidly and carries young Roberts through a great variety of experiences, including some as a post-graduate student at Columbia and others as a seeker after the real things of life in the budding Greenwich Village of twenty years ago. The finest achievement of the novel, and it is so fine an achievement that a far more experienced novelist than Mr. Canby might well be proud of it, is the character of this youth, seeking, experimenting with life, with himself, trying in all sincerity and earnestness to find himself and his work, to understand the tumultuous life around him and the almost equally tumultuous and puzzling life within himself. The author has turned to dramatic and artistic use, in the creation of this character, that knowledge of the minds and hearts of college youth which he has revealed in some of his essays. Young Roberts may seem a little too easily swayed sometimes by his momentary intellectual interest, considering his ordinarily good common sense, and Mr. Canby's inventive resourcefulness surely deserted him in the episode of the pencil man, who is far too much like a god out of a machine for every-day purposes.

But these are small blots upon a story that can be read with keen pleasure by every one who likes good literature and prefers fiction that makes true pictures of life.

in The American Magazine for August. The question has come up before, and the majority of uneasy inquirers come to the same conclusion reached by this writer—namely, that inherited wealth stagnates a boy's ambition, blunts his energy and ruins his opportunity for individual success.

Mrs. Watts, in her most recent novel, again stirs up the inheritance problem, but this time the question hinges not on the disposal but upon the source of the family income. The Rudd Chemical Company, of which the present heads are Lawson Rudd and his brother Elihu, has swung down into an important place in business annals from a rather questionable start as Rudd's Specific and later Rudd's Metaderma.

When young Steven Rudd, son of Lawson, discovers that grandfather David swindled the government and caused the death of several innocent people by manufacturing patent medicines containing fake quinine, he upbraids the present heads of the concern for handling tainted money, ducks from under the family roof and goes to New York to earn a living as a writer.

Fortunately, the war intervenes and he and his father affect a last-minute reconciliation, and the book ends with his sailing. How Steven eventually solves the matter of retribution for Grandfather David's sins we are left to puzzle out for ourselves. Obviously, the dead cannot be brought to life, nor is there any way of determining just how much money was made through the sale of the false quinine. All of which Lawson Rudd quietly and sensibly points out to his son.

If our interest in Mrs. Watts's novel depended upon this meager apology for a plot we should lay the book aside dissatisfied. If we were looking for a war novel we should again be doomed to disappointment, for not until page 208 does the year 1914 appear, and not until page 240 do we read that "into the midst of this bright, careless summer life dropped the news of the war."

It is rather the writer's unusual ability for accurately and realistically picturing the intimate and normal details of a certain class of people in their everyday living that gives her books their interest. In "From Father to Son" we feel, perhaps, that Mrs. Watts optimistically sees business methods and standards improving from one generation to another. We are glad to see she feels this way; but we merely politely acquiesce in the details she points to make the matter obvious. What we do become enthusiastic over is her with which the rather large number of characters are individualised in the book is amazing. If there can be said to be a heroine, it is lean, coldly efficient Ethel Rudd, whose executive genius is never more admirably pictured than in her handling of her separation from a German husband. That we persisted in suspecting this husband of being a German secret agent was perhaps more our own fault than Mrs. Watts's. Introduced to him as an officer in the German army, at work in Washington, we were quite unprepared to see him drop into the background as a mere moral rotter.

Mrs. Lawson Rudd and her shallow daughter Hester are well drawn types of pretty, unintelligent society women of the kind whose "cardinal principle it was never to be anything but softly appealing, acquiescent and opinionless in the company of a man, even a husband, even a father—and to go their own way afterward, was their golden rule."

The most interesting character in the book is Lawson Rudd, disappointed in his son's break from the old family business, scrupulously honest himself, sane, sensible and peculiarly sympathetic. Eugene Rudd, a lovable waster with more good in him than bad, is a close second in winning the liking of the reader.

The book has little plot. It is a

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All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

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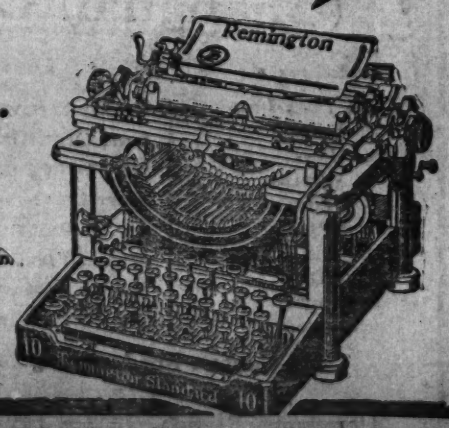

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DR. STANLEY COMMENTS ON CHOLERAIC EPIDEMIC

Disease General In Country And Evidently Not Carried From Point To Point

There were twenty-nine deaths from choleraic diarrhoea among the Chinese population of the Settlement during the week ended last Sunday, according to the Health Officer's weekly report. Two cases of the disease were reported among the foreign residents.

In his report for the month of August Dr. Stanley comments as follows on the choleraic epidemic:

"The severe outbreak of choleraic diarrhœa reached its apex during the last week of July and the first week of August, after which it has rapidly declined. During the weeks ending August 3, 10, 17, 24 and 31 the number of Chinese deaths from choleraic diarrhœa were 150, 102, 27, 24 and 19; while among the resident foreign community there were 7 fatal cases among Japanese and 3 among Europeans.

"The disease has been reported in so many parts of China that it may be considered to be general. Efforts were made to ascertain whether progression from place to place was such as would point to conveyance of infection from one place to another after a primary introduction from outside the country. The difficulty in obtaining reliable health data in China is extreme. Even statements that a particular city has remained free must be accepted with caution. So far no definite spread as of a disease introduced from without seems discoverable. It is more probable that the disease is endemic in Shanghai and many other parts of China, that cases occur every summer, and that when certain conditions synchronise the disease becomes epidemic.

"There can be no doubt that the disease presents symptoms like those of Cholera Asiatica, that it is infective in a similar way and calls for much the same preventive measures. In Shanghai, the cholera vibrio, the cause of Cholera Asiatica, is not generally found; while the case fatality and incidence seem to be considerably less severe than that of Cholera Asiatica. This, however, may be due to the infection not being in Shanghai usually waterborne, a mode of infection which is often much more disastrous than when carried by fruit and other uncooked foods, that is to say, is not likely to infect so many people simultaneously.

"There seems no doubt that the incidence within the Settlement has been markedly less severe than in Pootung and the insanitary areas outside the Settlement, where, although the population is relatively small, the number of cases has been reported in thousands. It is only to be expected that the sanitary routine of the Settlement, which has been built up during the last twenty years, should impose such a barrier against infection as would reduce the thousands of cases outside to hundreds within the Settlement.

"Compared with the dangerous respiratory group of infections such as influenza, pneumonia, tuberculosis, scarlet fever and diphtheria, the prevention of the choleraic group is easy. The taking of all food, including drink, hot or sterile is practically an absolute preventive. The possible presence of carriers is not considered of paramount importance from a practical point of view; while specific vaccination is not very effective against the cholera vibrio only, and tends to obscure the importance of the simple food precautions, which are effective not only against cholera but also against the ever present dysentery and the typhoid infection. If these simple food precautions are taken all the time life in the East loses most of its dangers."

Train Pershing Used May Be Gift To U.S.

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, September 8.—The French Government is seriously considering the suggestion that the special train which was put at the disposal of General Pershing early in 1918 and used by him as mobile headquarters should be presented to the American Government as a souvenir of American participation in the war.

Prohibition Laws Enacted In Belgium

Manufacture And Sale Of All Distilled Liquors Forbidden By Statute

Brussels, August 2.—The United States is not the only prohibition country, Belgium having followed suit so far as whisky, gin and other highly alcholic liquors are concerned. Soon after the armistice was signed a law was passed forbidding the manufacture and sale of such beverages.

The making of alcoholic drinks ceased almost immediately, but for a time not much attention was paid to the rule, so far as the selling of liquors in the larger places was concerned. The authorities confiscated big stocks the bars had on hand. While these stocks had been sold openly, they are said to have been secretly acquired from soldiers and smugglers. The largest hotels now are unable to stir up a single drink other than light wines for thirsty American and British officers passing through the city.

Today's Band Program

S. M. Public Band

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, weather permitting, beginning at 9 p.m.:

1. March—Folies Bergere Fletcher
2. Overture—Mignon .... Thomas
3. Waltz—Toujours ou Jamais Waldteufel
4. Selection—Offenbachiana Meyrelles
5. (a) One Step—So long Mother van Alstyne
   (b) Fox Trot—I'm hitting the trail to Normandy ....Snyder
6. Chorus—Il Rivacco. ...Petrella
7. (a) Intermezzo—Au Revoir Millars
   (b) Song—K-K-K-Katy O'Hara
8. Selection—Traviata ..... Verdi

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

French Municipal Band

Performance by the French Municipal Band will be given today, weather permitting, at the Koukaza Public Garden, at 9 p.m., program as follows:

1. Le Regiment en Marche—Marche ..... Witmans
2. Un peu d'Amour—Valse Lao Sibesu
3. La Fille du Tambour Major—Fantaisie ..... Offenbach
4. La Cavola—Gavotte. ...Bresles
5. Fanfare—Polka ..... Buot
6. Le Barbier de Seville—Ouverture ..... Rossini
7. Chant Venitien—Valse. Bucalosi
8. Houpsasa—Pas redouble. Klose

Le Chef de Musique J. F. Heymans.

PEOPLE WHO ARE POISONED BY MEAT

Persons who are subject to rheumatics should avoid above all things an excess of meat in their diet, for flesh food is productive of uric acid in the blood and uric acid is the cause of rheumatism.

Simple, wholesome diet—mainly consisting of fruits and grains—and a thorough cleansing and building-up of the blood by means of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make up the treatment essential in such cases.

Thousands of cases of Rheumatism, even in its worst stages and where the sufferer has been pronounced incurable by all ordinary means, have been cured in this way and by these World-famous Pills during the past thirty years.

If you are a rheumatic sufferer, or if you have any other form of disease or sickness traceable to impure or watery blood, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will do for you all that they have done for others. Why not begin your cure today? Obtainable from medicine vendors throughout the world, also from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. 1 bottle $1.50, 6 bottles $8.00, post free.

When you're thirsty try a glass of iced
AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
At all clubs, hotels and stores
Connell Bros. Co., *Agents.*

Y. M. C. A. Notes

A national conference of all Y.M.C.A. secretaries has been called to meet in Hangchow on November 27. A great convention of Y.M.C.A. members has been decided upon for May, 1920, though the city where it will be held has not yet been chosen. The convention will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Y.M.C.A. in China.

Mr. C. W. Petitt of LaFayette, Ind., has been appointed associate business secretary to the National Committee. After a year in Peking at the general language school he will take Mr. Starrett's place here.

Mr. David Yui returned two weeks ago from America where, at the special request of the Association International Committee, he presented the cause of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. to audiences of American business men in all of the leading cities.

Mr. F. S. Brockman, former general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in China, is expected to arrive with his wife for a special visit to China from November to May. Since leaving here he has been John R. Mott's first assistant, as associate general secretary to the International Committee of North America.

Mr. W. W. Lockwood, general secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai, is expected to return from America on the Empress of Asia this month.

C. W. Harvey, associate general secretary of the National Committee, who has been away since March, is expected to return from America next week.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the merchant marine service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—Mr. E. D. Zamattie appointed second engineer of the Hsinchi; second engineer of the Hsinchi, Mr. C. E. Howard, transferred to the Kianghsin; second officer of the Hsinchi, Mr. E. J. Ellefsen, to chief officer of the Toonan; Mr. H. T. Goldeynk appointed second officer of the Hsinchi; Mr. L. L. Lopeze appointed fourth engineer of the Kungping; Mr. Charles Binno appointed third engineer of the Hsinfung.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—From sick leave, Mr. T. H. Grayson, to chief officer of the Changwo; acting chief officer of the Changwo, Mr. P. A. Hanish, to second officer of the Kiangwo; Mr. A. F. Johnson, appointed supernumerary second officer of the Choysang.

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES
AND
TOILET ARTICLES
OF
STANDARD QUALITY
AMERICAN DRUG CO.
PHARMACEUTICAL & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
SHANGHAI
PHARMACY: 42, Nanking Road Telephone: Central 81
LABORATORY: 83, Ward Roa Telephone: East 168

WALK-OVERS
FOR MILADY

IN THE BEST SOCIETY
Find a gathering of particular people, for any purpose, and we'll show you
WALK-OVER SHOES
If style, comfort and long wear at a reasonable price appeal to you let us show you our line of Walk Overs.
SILK HOSIERY
Polishes, laces and shoe trees.
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
"The Store Ahead"
24 NANKING ROAD

"Kavkas Mercury & Vostochnoe" Ltd.
WAREHOUSING, INSURANCE AND TRANSPORT OF GOODS WITH ADVANCES.
Established 1840.
HEAD OFFICE IN PETROGRAD
FOREMOST Russian Steamship Company. Owners of over 300 Cargo and Passenger steamers, plying on the Vola, Kama, Oka, Kura and Caspian Sea.
Inclusive through transport rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.
SPECIAL FACILITIES GRANTED FOR SHIPMENT TO AND FROM RUSSIA. Marine and War Insurance risks covered on first class policies at lowest current rates.
Charges and Invoices collected through our Branches and Agencies. BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN ALL RUSSIAN TOWNS OF IMPORTANCE. Also in Great Britain, France, Italy and United States of America.
M. A. MORDUCOVITCH, Manager.
Telephone No. 1478. The Bund

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OILDAG LUBRICATES BETTER THAN ANY OIL.
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Importers and Engineers
2 North Soochow Road Tel. North 462-3

How To Protect
Your Skin to keep it Soft and Smooth
During the days of extreme and trying exposure, protect your skin by applying a little Pond's Vanishing Cream just before you go out. Rub it lightly into your skin—at once it disappears, leaving no disagreeable shine. With this protection, you can keep your complexion soft and smooth.
The very first application will show you how much your skin is benefited. Pond's Vanishing Cream is wholly different from any other cream you have ever used. It contains no oil and cannot make the skin shiny. Its purpose is to give you a pure greaseless cream for use in the daytime to protect your skin from dirt, wind and sun, and for use in the evening, or whenever you want your skin to look especially lovely.
Some of the famous women who use it
Many of the most famous women of the stage use Pond's Vanishing Cream constantly. Among them are Billie Burke, Elsie Ferguson, Frances Starr, Martha Hedman, Elsie Janis, Norma Talmadge, Jane Cowl, Pavlowa, Marion Davies, Mabel Taliaferro, and Marjorie Rambeau.
All of the ingredients of Pond's Vanishing Cream have been carefully selected and tested, and only the purest and freshest are used. It will not grow hair or down on the skin. Try it for a week and notice how much lovelier your skin will look.
Send for free samples

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY'S
VANISHING CREAM
Sold Everywhere
Wholesale from the Sole Agents:
DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.
89-91 Rue Montauban *Telephone, Central 322*

The 'Greatest Mother' Tills The Soil In Siberia

By Charlotte Boardman Rogers

Tomsk, Siberia, August 7.—Nine versts north of Tomsk, in a rolling wooded section of the country, you will come to a form in the road where the trees have been cut down and right in the angle stands a big house built of stout pine logs according to Siberian fashion with moss and cement stuffed into the cracks to make them weather proof. Before the house, near the path that leads up to the door, is a queer little square cooking stove. A strange place for it, you think, but formerly the building was used as a school connected with the insane asylum and a cooking stove was not necessary until the Greatest Mother conceived the idea of getting possession of the building, with 120 acres of adjoining land to raise vegetables for the hospital in Tomsk and the Refugee Feeding Station. In the building on the first floor lives the superintendent of the farm with his family and a proud man he is to show you what has been accomplished in developing the American Red Cross farm.

Countless thousands—yes, hundreds of thousands—of the people in Siberia are refugees, driven hither and thither with the tides of war; and so utterly discouraged are they that they seek only a place of safety. Like the lilies of the field, they toil not, neither do they spin, so it remains for the Greatest Mother to give them work as well as food, clothing, a roof and medical care. Thus the question of employment as well as food was solved with the farm.

We only made a brief visit to Tomsk, but everyone we met said, "You must see the Red Cross farm, so fortified with a luncheon, we hired four droshkies and with an interpreter sallied forth. The deeply rutted road led through beautiful pastureland ribboned with water, over a hill, and into a deep forest in which the dancing silver birch had made room for Jack Pines and other evergreens. High above us an eagle circled against the clouds and on each side of us there were masses of flowers. Several times along the way we asked the peasants if we were going in the right direction, and they were always familiar with our destination.

When we arrived the superintendent, Vlademere Semonovech, came out to greet us, and his welcome was the proverbial hospitality of which I had always heard. We were led through a narrow passage into a big bare room, in the middle of which a table was spread for dinner. Immediately more places were arranged for us, and as the samovar was steaming no time was wasted in unpacking what we had brought, which our host's daughter supplemented with a huge platter of mushrooms.

After luncheon our inspection of the farm began. There were acres and acres of potatoes planted with mathematical regularity, free from weeds, insects, and rust that so often destroy our gardens at home. Next we saw beets raised from American seeds—and such beets! The thumbs and finger tips of both hands joined together would hardly inscribe a circle large enough to go around them. The carrots from Siberian seed were not as good, though the results more than justified the experiment. Onions, turnips, tomatoes—handicapped by the short season, though in good condition—parsnips and radishes, all found a place as well as an acre and a half of oats to feed the superintendent's horse. Cabbages, I think, were the pride of the farm, as they were raised from American seed and sown in a plot of land that had originally been a marshy field of coarse grass and weeds. An eighteen-inch trench served to drain it and plows and harrows did the rest. The whole farm, in fact, was virgin soil under cultivation for the first time. As we saw it with acres and acres of vegetables just reaching maturity the experiment more than justified the difficulties under which the idea was developed.

In the first place, Siberian farmers have depended upon what they call "culture farms," situated in Russia, for their seeds, and as they have not been forthcoming for several years the local seeds are poor. Horses necessary for farm work have been taken over by the military authorities and can only be secured with their permission. Farm implements are impossible to obtain, as American tools are not in the market and all metal is needed for the conduct of the war, so cannot be converted into plows and spades and other necessary weapons of the soil. Fortunately the military authorities gave hearty co-operation by lending horses, the neighboring peasants loaned their tools and the asylum authorities gave the land in exchange for vegetables, so all possible assistance was given to the enterprise.

The work on the farm was done by refugees, mostly women who are proteges of the American Red Cross, and from thirty-five to sixty are employed at a time, according to how much has to be done. On holidays, of which there are more than a hundred in a year, when the refugees do not work, the people from the asylum are employed for, as the superintendent said "They do not know the difference."

With our arms full of flowers and our luncheon baskets loaded with potatoes, mushrooms and beets, we said goodbye to Vlademere Semonovech and drove back to Tomsk, pondering on the way over the miles and miles of uncultivated land we had seen and wondering if the example of the Greatest Mother would bear fruit in after years.

Strife To Continue, Say Koreans In Paris

Independence Of Country Is Only Way Peace Can Be Restored, They Assert

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, September 6.—Korean circles in Paris state that so long as Japan tries to force her rule upon Korea there will be strife, and the only way to reconcile the two countries is for Korea to be independent with amicable relations established with Japan.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung from Hongkong: Mrs. Paulon, Mrs. Lowe, Miss Gantlhe, Messrs. Hale, Storell, Mstr. Stone.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. Pratt and child, Mr. C. E. Robertson, Mrs. Howard.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from River ports: Mrs. H. Carton, Mrs. O. A. Urquart, Misses S. Urquart, J. Ballistee, Messrs. C. Gusbois, P. N. Scott, A. MacFarlane, A. Urquart.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru from Japan: Misses H. G. Keorns, F. Moosa, K. Moosa, E. Moosa, N. D. Wood, A. Kigott, W. Blackstone, Sakai, A. Parsne, Mr. and Mrs. Hiyamuda, Mrs. Vizenzinovitch, Messrs. Idake, Yamaguchi, A. G. Clement, H. R. Pudin, H. Bienfeldt, Torawa, Awamura, Jarino, I. H. Mocre, Mukaiya, Nakamura, Kitaoka, L. Blackstone, L. J. Evans, H. Blackstone, B. Neill.

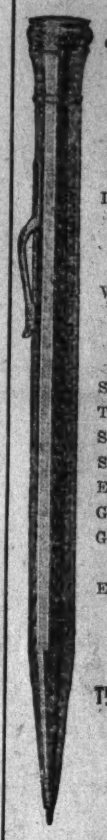
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan: Misses D. Parkhill, S. E. Herring, D. Swindill, Mrs. J. S. Parkhill, Mrs. Hoes, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cox, Mrs. L. Wershing, Mrs. A. L. Blindinden, Messrs. G. W. Chandor, W. E. Chandor, N. C. Chandor, A. W. Gordon, A. W. Turner, A. Turner, John Windenfelt, P. W. Gaylor, H. Rose, Cherk, H. Lawry, F. B. Lawry, Nezu, Ugi, Nagase, Hiraoka, Kusaka, A. H. Leslie, R. Seily, R. E. Herring, Worshing, W. D. Goodfellow, See Blindinden, Clin Blindinden, P. Vindinden, Yamashita.

Passengers Departed

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping for Chinwangtao: Messrs. J. J. Dawe, A. L. Tayler, T. P. Thompson.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru for Japan: Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Wright, Mrs. Bugbee and son, Miss Thos. Wright, Messrs. D. L. W. Williams, K. Inoue, W. Scott, J. Kush, Alex. Inanov, Bojesen, L. Cramm, Cottell.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi Maru for Manila and Hongkong: Misses G. Moreland, R. C. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. H. George, Mrs. A. E. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Reidel, Major C. M. Manners, Capt. E. L. Cockell, Mr. and Mrs. K. McWhal, Messrs. H. M. Wahl, Lau Tak-po, F. B. Gaskell, T. Amen; through passengers from Seattle: Messrs. A. L. Rudes, H. L. Lane, D. Poll, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Clark and 2 children, Mrs. E. M. Burdin and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hardyside, Miss J. Jack, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Cheng and infant, Mr. and Mrs. M. Scanlon, Mr. and Mrs. Crooks, Messrs. McDayall, F. Scarborough, A. Marchant, D. F. Helter, W. L. Beach, W. C. Gardie, C. F. McGowan, R. D. McCrie, M. B. Mechling, V. McGuire.



"EVERSHARP" PENCILS

In all grades at just prices

With and Without Pocket Clips

Silver Plate $2.00
Triple Plate 3.00
Silver Plain 4.00
Silver Chased 4.50
Engraved Silver .. 6.00
Gold Filled, 12k .. 5.50
Gold Filled, 18k .. 7.00

Extra Leads and Erasers in stock

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co.
Specialists in Office Supplies
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

DRINK RED ROC
The Perfect Water

HIRE CARS
$3 per hour
FORD HIRE SERVICE
Phone: West 189.

You want more than weather protection.

The advantage of "Weatherproof Compo" roofing is that it not only gives complete weather protection, but that it gives protection from sparks and embers.

"Weatherproof," means protection in the fullest sense of the word—protection, from the elements, protection from sparks, protection from cold and heat, and protection from *roof expense*. "Weatherproof" is the most economical type of roof you can buy, both in first cost and maintenance. And it costs *less* to *lay*—no skilled labor is required.

So many thousands *know* the advantages of "Weatherproof" that it takes the largest roofing mills in the world to supply the demand.

For a less expensive roofing we recommend "Scout" roofing as the best roofing at the price charged.

This roofing is not offered as the highest quality made but longer service may be expected of it than is usual with low priced roofing. The saturation is asphalt. It is slow drying and does not affect the taste nor ODOR of water. No coal tar is used.

Certain-teed Paints and *Varnishes* are the highest quality. They will give the best paint satisfaction.

Certain-teed Products Corporation Manufacturers of Paint & Roofing.

Samples, quotations, suggestions, etc. cheerfully furnished on these lines on application to our nearest office. Dealers and contractors trade solicited.

We operate a special Building and Contracting Dept. and are the exclusive agents in China for Truscon Steel Co. of U.S.A. Kahn system of concrete re-inforcing.

TRUSCON STEELCO TRUSCON BUILDING PRODUCTS

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY
SHANGHAI—PEKING—TIENTSIN—HANKOW

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK, LTD.
9, Ningpo Road
A Bank of the Chinese, by the Chinese, and for Everybody

This Bank is a Chinese Bank, carrying on banking and exchange business of every description along modern lines.

It is our endeavor to execut every transaction, whether large or small, to the full satisfaction of our clients. "SERVICE and EFFICIENCY" is our motto.

Your visit is invited and your patronage solicited. This is YOUR BANK.

K. P. CHEN, *General Manager.*

Cable address: "COMSAVBANK"
hone No. C. 4522, C. 4523

SPANISH SPECIALITIES
to take home.
Fresh made Chicken Tamales.
Chile Con Carni.
Mexican Beans.
American Pork and Beans.
Sullivan's Candy Store
No. 11 Nanking Road.

STETSON HATS
HEADQUARTERS
AT
Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Store (opp. Astor House)

ARMANDS'
Complexion Powder

THE SUPREME ACHIEVEMENT
OF THE PERFUMER'S ART

Users of the Armands' Powder have the satisfaction of knowing that a more PERFECT POWDER for the Complexion and Toilet cannot be produced.

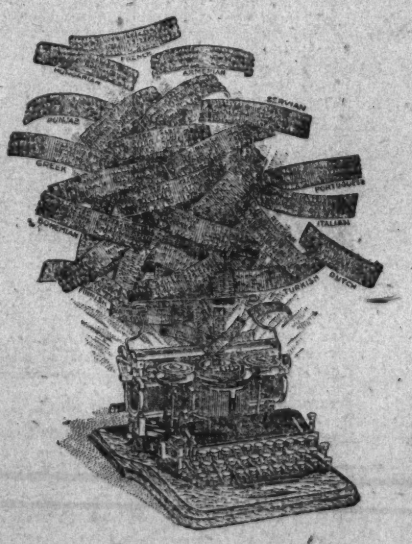
CALL FOR SAMPLE

Thos. W. Simmons & Co.
10, THE BUND
Exclusive Agents for China

500
MULTIPLEX HAMMONDS
bought by the
French Government

A few of the many prominent users:

President Woodrow Wilson, United States
King Alfonso XIII of Spain
Queen Alexandra of England
President U.S. of Colombia.
King and Crown Prince of Sweden
Caliph of Morocco
King and Queen of Norway
King of Greece
Cardinal Merry del Val.



We sell the Hammond Multiplex in Gold Dollars, in Shanghai Taels, or in Mexican Dollars, at the buyer's option:

G. $120 @ 130 = Tls. 92.30 @ 73 = Mex. $126.04
G. $120 @ 129 = Tls. 93.00 @ 73 = Mex. $127.40
G $120 @ 128 = Tls. 93.75 @ 73 = Mex. $128.40
G. $120 @ 127 = Tls. 94.50 @ 73 = Mex. $129.45
G. $120 @ 126 = Tls. 95.20 @ 73 = Mex. $130.45
G. $120 @ 125 = Tls. 96.00 @ 73 = Mex. $131.50
G. $120 @ 124 = Tls. 96.75 @ 73 = Mex. $132.50
G. $120 @ 123 = Tls. 97.50 @ 73 = Mex. $133.50
G. $120 @ 122 = Tls. 98.30 @ 73 = Mex. $134.70
G. $120 @ 121 = Tls. 99.10 @ 73 = Mex. $135.80
G. $120 @ 120 = Tls. 100.00 @ 73 = Mex. $137.00

"It is truly an aristocrat among typewriters—almost human, in fact, and I cannot imagine how a man could wish to buy any other make of instrument after having tried yours."
Maj. R. J. Mackay, British Military Mission.

THE MULTIPLEX ALWAYS CARRIES TWO STYLES OF TYPE AT THE SAME TIME. To change from one to the other—"Just turn the Knob."

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.
1 Nanking Road SHANGHAI Telephone 218

To conform with the Postal regulations, all advertisements of Wines, Spirits and Liquors have been removed.

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1919.

Customs Notification

No. 924.

Prohibited Articles.

The public is hereby notified that in accordance with instructions received through the Inspector General the following items have been withdrawn from the list of articles of which importation is prohibited:—

Hydrochloric Acid, and its potassium salts, Phosphorus, Microscopes, Surveying and Drawing Instruments, Iron Pans.

Small quantities of the following materials used in making explosives:—

Sulphur, Saltpetre, Sulphuric Acid, Nitric Acid, Spelter, Picric Acid, Oil of Mirbane

—i.e. not exceeding 2 piculs— if applied for by a reliable firm, and declared to be for industrial or medicinal purposes, will be passed without special authority obtained from Peking.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 3rd September, 1919.
25320

C. N. Co., Limited

The C. N. Co.'s "Fengtien" will leave from the French Bund Wharf on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 10 a.m.
25319

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF POSTS

PEKING

Notice to Building Contractors, Engineers and Merchants.

PROPOSED DISTRICT HEAD POST OFFICE BUILDINGS AT PEKING.

The Chinese Postal Administration invites tenders for:—

A. The erection of a new General Post Office comprising a Main Building with basement and three Storeys and certain Outbuildings all to be erected on a site situated on the East side of the Hu Pu Chieh near Chien Men, Peking.

B. The Installation of Steam Heating Plant, Hot and Cold Water System, Sanitary Fittings, Waste Pipes, Flush Installation with soil and ventilating pipes, and Septic Tank and Drains; Kitchen Ranges; Fire Service.

C. The Electric Installations, consisting of Electric Light and Fan wiring complete; Power wiring for Motors; Electric Bells; Lightning Conductor.

D. The supply and laying of bituminous damp-proof course in walls, on the outer surfaces of Basement walls and under Basement floors; the supply and laying of Flat Roofing.

E. The supply of Steel Reinforcing materials.

F. The supply of Steel Windows and Window Glass.

G. The supply of Door Docks and Hardware.

H. The supply of Wall Tiles and Floor Tiles.

I. The supply of Collapsible Steel Gates and Pavement Lights.

Experienced Contractors and Engineers and Merchants wishing to tender for the above may, on or after 10th September, obtain copies of the Plans, Specifications, Conditions of Contract and Form of Tender by written application to

The Architect, Mr. J. E. DENHAM,
19 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai.

For the Main Contract A, only Contractors with experience in the construction of large foreign-style buildings should apply, and a list of public buildings recently carried out should be enclosed by applicants.

Applications for plans and specifications in respect of each of the above to be accompanied by a deposit of $25 which amount will be refunded on receipt of a *bona fide* tender or on return of the Plans and Specifications within a week.

The Contractor whose tender may be accepted for the general building works will be required to find two approved Guarantors for the due performance of the Contract.

Tenders, addressed as indicated on the forms provided, must be delivered at the Offices of the Directorate General of Posts, Peking, under sealed cover marked "Tender A, B, C, D, E, &c." (as the case may be) "for the Peking District Head Post Office" on or before noon on the 30th September, 1919.

Tenders for the items F, G, H, and I must be delivered at the same address on or before noon on the 10th November, 1919.

The Postal Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders. No payment will be made for expenses incurred in tendering.

By Order of the Co-Director General,
W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, September 8, 1919.
25295

LOST

A Bank draft, letter "Shen" (申), No. 349, for $1,000 issued by the Tung Wai Bank (通惠銀行), Tsinan, in name of The Foong Chen Yung (豐源永) payable at the Tung Wai Bank, Shanghai, due in five days, has been lost.

The public are hereby cautioned not to negotiate the said draft, as its loss and cancellation have been declared at the Bank concerned.

Same notice is appearing in the Shun Pao and Sin Wan Pao.

FOONG CHEN YUNG, TSINAN.
Shanghai, September 11, 1919.
2532

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

56TH MEETING.
20th September, 1919.
(Saturday)

1st Saddling Bell at 3.00 p.m. Sharp.

ATTENTION TO MEMBERS.

ENTRIES close on Saturday, 13th September, 1919, at 7 p.m., at the Club House, 136, Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
25293

SHANGHAI AMERICAN SCHOOL

Registration, September 12 and 13. Class work begins Monday, September 15, 8:45 a.m. Address all inquiries to the Principal, 147 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
25198

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2642

Choleraic Diarrhoea

The attention of the Public is particularly directed to the following Notice issued by the Health Department:—

CHOLERAIC DIARRHOEA

Caused by Food Infected by the Excretions of a Previous Case

HOW TO PREVENT

EAT AND DRINK

Nothing that has not been recently cooked, boiled or otherwise sterilised.

DO NOT CONSUME

1. Fruit, vegetables, salads, melons, etc., which have not been cooked or otherwise sterilised.
2. Food on which flies have settled.
3. Milk or cream which has not been boiled or sterilised.
4. Ice-cream unless made from boiled materials.
5. Water which has not been boiled or filtered through a germ-proof filter, the candle of which should be boiled once a week regularly.
6. Aerated waters or other drinks unless of the best quality.

FRUITS, TOMATOES, ETC. CAN BE STERILISED

so that they can be safely eaten raw, and without spoiling the flavour, by dipping for a few seconds in briskly boiling water.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 7, 1919.
25154

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

Business Men's Lunch at Sullivan's Candy Store
every day (excepting Sunday)
11.30 a.m. until 2 p.m.
Price 60 cts.

A PICTURE

Over 1,000 years old, Tong period (唐), value $100,000. The only one in existence. For inspection, etc., please apply to Sze Yuen Ming, 12 Bubbling Well Road.
25264

NOTICE

We hereby notify the public that Mr. H. M. WOOD is no longer with this organization, and we acknowledge no responsibility for his accounts or signatures on Contracts.

NOTICE

We hereby notify the public that Mr. J. M. TOMLIN is no longer with this organization.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.,
10 The Bund.
25182

The Oriental Hospital

Surgical and Venereal Diseases: Injections of all kind of vaccines, serums and 1914 (606); Tests of blood, treatment by X Ray and Diathermy.
Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
(Japanese)
He studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe, so can speak English well.
21 HAINING ROAD
(fifth house from North Szechuen Rd.)
SHANGHAI
Tel. North 2279.
21666

MISCELLANEOUS

ADVERTISER, experienced lace dealer, desires to get in touch with lace buyers from America, with view to becoming buying agent for them in China. Apply to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.
25325 S. 13.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, from October 1st, three or four-roomed house, or two or three-roomed flat, unfurnished, French-town preferred. In answering, please state location, rental, etc., to Box 419, THE CHINA PRESS.
25316 S. 13.

WANTED, four or five-roomed residence, with garden, rent about Tls. 50 per month. Willing to take over lease and furniture, if necessary. Apply to Box 405, THE CHINA PRESS.
25291 S.11

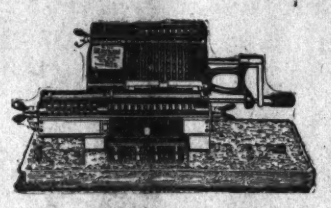
APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by bachelor, American, large room or two smaller rooms, with attached bath, in private family. Garage accommodations needed on premises or immediately adjacent. Breakfasts only. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS.
25318

TO LET

STABLING to let, 1A Yates Road, 10 stalls and large paddock. Present tenant wishes to sub-let half of the accommodation. Apply H. Wakelam, 470 Avenue Joffre.
25294 S.11

DON'T WASTE TIME



Let a Marchant do your figuring.

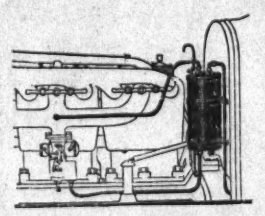
Saves hours of mental strain.

PHONE US FOR DEMONSTRATION

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Cable Add.: Mackbanck — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Phone: Central 2778

STEWART VACUUM GASOLINE SYSTEM



Over the roughest roads it insures an absolutely positive gasoline feed. It is self-contained, simple in construction; nothing to get out of order, nothing that needs attention.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

GOOD EXPORT MAN REQUIRED

Prominent American house with branches at all principal ports of the world offers exceptional opening for young man of energy and ambition. Permanent position with opportunity for advancement. Applicant must have had first hand experience in buying and shipping Chinese produce. Salary with bonus based on results. Extra compensation allowed for speaking knowledge of local and Northern dialects. Address Box 410, c/o THE CHINA PRESS. Give full details and compensation expected. All correspondence confidential.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED by American lady, Russian teacher. Has a knowledge of the Russian language. Apply to Box 415, THE CHINA PRESS.
25311 S. 13.

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, one room for office, ground floor, in Central district. Apply to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS.
25324 S. 17.

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.
To let, with board, from Sept. 15th, one large room, facing South with bathroom and verandah attached.
Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET

From September 5th, one large bedroom. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 15 Quinsan Gardens, Tel. North 482.

TO LET

Two large rooms suitable for offices, centrally situated. Rent. Tls. 50 per month, including taxes. Apply to Box 411, THE CHINA PRESS.

TWO comfortable, light, connecting rooms with private bath and verandah (southern exposure) to let with board. Bubbling Well Road. Apply to Box 426, THE CHINA PRESS.
25327813

TO LET, one whole attic flat on second floor in the Central district, at a moderate rental. Apply to Box 416, THE CHINA PRESS.
25314 S. 17

TO LET, Central, from October 15th, well-furnished apartment, four rooms, two baths, garage and servants' quarters. Furniture and fittings to be taken over. Apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.
25315 S. 13.

TO LET, in private house, nicely furnished rooms with large verandah and bathroom attached, with board. Apply 34, Markham Road, between 5 and 7 p.m.
25210

SINGLE and double rooms to let, with board, 49 Bubbling Well Road.
25288 S.25

A VERY comfortable room, in private American family, on Bubbling Well Road. Room with bath attached, modern conveniences and all home comforts. Apply to Box 385, THE CHINA PRESS.
25275

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, an experienced business woman, with knowledge of books, correspondence, some lines of Import and Export and General Office work, seeks position of trust and responsibility. Please Apply to Box 423, THE CHINA PRESS.
25325 S. 13.

WANTED, an English or American lady to teach elementary English in a school for Chinese boys. Time: Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday mornings, and Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Total 18 hours a week. Salary two dollars an hour. Please state experience. Apply Principal, 37 Jessfield Road.
25312 S. 12.

WANTED, first-class foreign accountant, preferably though not necessarily American, to assume charge of accounts of large import and export house. Reply by letter, stating full particulars of training and experience, to Spencer B. Stevenson, 6 Kiukiang Road.
25323 S. 11.

WANTED, young Chinese, good at figures and can speak some English. References required. Apply to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS.
25302 S.14

WANTED: Thoroughly experienced export man, with knowledge grades, packing conditions Chinese products. Apply in writing giving full references, etc. Grace China Co., Agents W. R. Grace & Co., 36 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.
25304 S.12

WANTED by American firm, first-class outside salesman; good proposition to right man. Apply to Box 412, THE CHINA PRESS.
25306 S.12

WANTED by September 25th, a cable clerk. Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, No. 4 The Bund.
25292 S.11

EMPLOYMENT Bureau for Stenographers, Typists, and Book-keepers (foreigners only). If you are looking for a position, or a better position, send us your name and address. If you want practice we have fitted up an office with machines for your use. No charges in connection. The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Road.
25274

WANTED, stenographer (male preferred) for Peking office of large American firm. Apply to Box 382, THE CHINA PRESS.
25240 S.11

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

SITUATION WANTED

ENERGETIC YOUTH fresh from school holding certificate for touch method typewriting desires appointment in any office, salary optional. Apply to Box 425, THE CHINA PRESS.
25326 S. 13.

POSITION WANTED: Young man, British, experienced commercial correspondent, general office work, typing. Knowledge of imports, accounts, fire insurance, cabling. Excellent references. Apply to Box 414, THE CHINA PRESS.
25310 S. 14.

SITUATION WANTED: French gentleman, with many years' experience as manager in general office work, French correspondence, A.1. bookkeeper and accountant, and specialist in wines and spirits, at present employed, wishes to better himself. Excellent references. Apply to Box 407, THE CHINA PRESS.
25299 S.12

GENTLEMAN with many years experience in Shanghai, import and export trade, seeks position. A.1. references. Apply to Box 402, THE CHINA PRESS.
25284 S.14

POSITION as stenographer, October 1. Thorough knowledge of cabling, filing, etc. Apply to Box 401, THE CHINA PRESS.
25272 S. 13

EMPLOYMENT Bureau for Stenographers, Typists, and Book-keepers. We assist firms in filling vacancies for such positions. No charges in connection. Send particulars to The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Road.
25274

YOUNG MAN, with office experience, speaking several Chinese dialects fluently, has travelled extensively in the interior, seeks position. Salary no object. Please apply to Box 373, THE CHINA PRESS.
25229 S.11

HOUSES TO LET

TO BE LET, No. 162a Bubbling Well Road, near Seymour Road. Detached residence, containing two reception rooms, smoking room, three bedrooms and attics. Garage and stables. Apply Davies & Brooke, 10 The Bund.
25206

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
25165

TO LET, No. 11 Tifeng Road, at Jessfield Road, Seven-roomed Residence, garage, stabling and tennis. Apply J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.
25176

TO LET, No. 491 Avenue Joffre. Excellent eight-roomed Residence. Tennis, garage. For permission to inspect apply J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.
25177

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one set Appleton's New Practical Encyclopoedia, 6 vols.; one Alexander Hamilton Institute's Modern Business Course, complete, 17 bound vols., 25 pamphlets, etc.; one Business Correspondence Course, three vols. (The System Company); one lot school books, one Hotpoint iron, one Elgrile (Electric Grill) 220 volt. Apply to Box 417, THE CHINA PRESS.
25315 S. 13.

FOR SALE, one 4-cylinder Monroe Touring Car, with self-starter and electric lights, in good condition. For particulars, please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., Motor Garage Telephones: West 1641, 1642 and 1643.
25321 S. 13.

FOR SALE, one 4-cylinder Scripps-Booth Roadster, has only been driven by owner, all tyres new, in good condition. For further particulars, please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., Motor Garage Telephones; West 1641, 1642, 1643.
25305 S.12

AIREDALE dog for sale, thoroughbred, six months old. Fine watchdog and companion. Apply to Box 408, THE CHINA PRESS.
25301 S.12

FOR SALE, brand-new, high-powered, Mauser express sporting rifle, caliber 10½ mm., with high-grade Italian walnut stock and fore-piece, hair trigger, Lyman receiver, rear sight with wind gauge, sling-strap, case and 500 rounds of ammunition. Inspectable at Squires Bingham & Co.
25289 J.14

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Rukat
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kiang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve	Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

E. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

E. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/-	$15,000,000
Silver	21,000,000
	$36,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Hollo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	28,960,000
	Kuping Tls.
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hankow	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	O/Amur
	Harbin	Peking
	Pristan	Yokohama
Chefoo	Hongkong	Tientsin
Dairen	Manchouli	Shanghai
Hailar	Newchwang	Vladivostock

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$91,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Depcsits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-Up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserves	£431,890

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中 國 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.

Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000
Reserve Fund	$ 20,000

Acting Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuOsaka	
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
W. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits	U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Rangoon Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

	Yen
Capital Fully paid-up	48,000,000
Reserve Fund	25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—	
Guilders 70,000,000	(about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—	
Guilders 12,760,286	(about £1,063,357)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

[redacted] and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

Capital	$1,000,000
Reserve Fund	$50,000

Head Office, Branches and Agencies, Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.

Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterlings, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

Li Ming, *Manager.*
Chen Sin Tseng, *Sub-manager.*
Zai Moh Zung, *Sub-manager.*

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	750,000
Reserve Fund	700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BRATH Manager
26 The Bund.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 75,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 25,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfou

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In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,553.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.65

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Tsingkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

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Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

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Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads
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Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on September 9, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	,,	18-20
Mandarin	,,	30-40
Mackerel	,,	30-35
Pomfret	,,	30-35
Salmon	,,	18-20
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	18-20
Whitebait	,,	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	18-24
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	70-90
Pigeons	,,	16-18
Quail	,,	none
Snipe	,,	14-16
Teal	,,	20-25
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	12-16
Bananas	,,	5-6
Figs	per doz.	5-10
Lemons	each	6-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per doz.	$1.00-$1.20
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	8-12
Persimmons	,,	7-8
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	,,	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	,,	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	6-7
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	5-10
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-7
French Beans	,,	12-14
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	40-50
Onions	,,	3-4
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$2.60-$2.80
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	6-8
Tomatoes	,,	4-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour, Australian	,,	$4.20
Flour, Shanghai	,,	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$8.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.60
Bran	,,	$2.25
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	,,	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 10, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 6/-=Tls. 3.3333
@ exch. 73.2=Mex. $4.5537
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 125¼=Tls. 79.84
@ exch. 73.2=Mex. $109.07
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate 72.9375
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 197
Copper Cash .... per tael 187.000
Native Interest ..... Tls. 10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 61d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex., Paris on London ...Fr. 34.59
Ex., New York on London T.T. G. $4.15

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 6/-
London ..... Demand 6/-¼
India ..... T.T. 300
Paris ..... T.T. 960
Paris ..... Demand 963
New York ..... T.T. 125
New York ..... Demand 125¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 66½
Japan ..... T.T. 39½
Batavia ..... T.T. 327
Singapore ..... T.T. 39¼

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 6/1
London Nom. 4 m/s. Cdts. 6/3
London Nom. 4 m/s. Docy. 6/3⅛
London Nom. 6 m/s. Cdts. 6/3⅛
London Nom. 6 m/s. Docy. 6/3¾
Paris ..... Nom. 4 m/s. 1033
New York .... o/d. Docy. 126½
New York ..... 4 m/s. 134¼

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 5,900 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $2.25

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR SEPTEMBER

Hk. Tls.	3.07	@ 5/10¼	£1
,,	1	@ 936 Francs	10.43
,,	0.73	@ 123¼ Gold	$1
,,	1	@ 40¾ Yen	2.73
,,	1	@ 15 Rupees	4.89
,,	1	@ 1.50 Mex.	$1.50
,,	1	@ — Roubles	—

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, September 10, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Anglo Javas Tls. 8.00 Sept.
Tls. 8.00 Cash
Kota Bahroes Tls. 4.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.)
Tls. 16.00
Tls. 16.25
Tls. 16.20 Dec.
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 187.00

Unofficial

Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 345.00
Tls. 347.50 Dec.
Tls. 352.50 December
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 28.50 Dec.
New Engineering Tls. 25.75 Sept.
Tls. 27.75 Dec.
Langkats Tls. 18.75 Sept. C.N.I.
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 190.00 Sept.
Kota Bahroes Tls. 4.00
Hall and Holtz $12.75

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, September 10, 1919.

Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 35.50 Sept.
Tls. 36.30 Oct.
Shanghai P. and S. Exchange
Tls. 20.80 Sept.
Tls. 21.30 Oct.
Tls. 21.90 Nov.
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 27.00 Sept.
Tls. 28.00 Oct.
Tls. 28.50 Nov.
Local Yarn:
Water Moon 16's
Tls. 214.50 Sept.
Tls. 218.00 Oct.
Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 230.00 Oct.
Tls. 225.00 Nov.
Tls. 222.00 Dec.
Phoenix & Wedding
Tls. 202.00 Oct.
Tls. 201.00 Dec.

Rubber Outputs

	July	Aug.
Alma	34,000	32,000
Amherst	—	—
Anglo-Dutch	67,000	41,000
Anglo-Java	231,000	162,000
Ayer Tawah	31,615	31,300
Batu Anam	27,043	—
Bukit Toh-Alang	14,976	18,500
Bute	19,000	19,400
Chempedak	14,000	12,700
Chemor	23,013	—
Cheng	17,348	17,895
Consolidated	70,457	66,316
Dominion	42,219	43,506
Gula Kalumpong	138,000	128,500
Java Consolidated	69,000	52,000
Kamunting	25,715	25,660
Kapala	13,271	14,034
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	13,370	13,000
Kota Bahroe	36,406	41,863
Kroewoek	36,000	20,000
Langkat	81,108	81,680
Padang	27,000	16,000
Permata	6,975	—
Pengkalan	16,621	16,866
Repah	23,000	16,000
Samagaga	28,250	26,000
Semambu	14,969	—
See Kee	—	—
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Seremban	14,600	15,379
Shanghai-Kelantan	16,700	17,500
Shanghai-Pahang	19,187	17,318
Shanghai-Klebang	15,980	15,760
Shanghai-Sumatra	78,760	78,550
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	12,703	7,871
Sungei Duri	30,474	29,320
Taiping	10,802	—
Tanah Merah	37,000	32,600
Tebong	83,000	80,000
Ulobri	4,924	6,007
Ziangbe	79,000	55,000

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

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AMERICAN APPLE CIDER
PURE SWEET WHOLESOME
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For Convalescents and in cases of Anemia, Debility, Overwork, Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, etc. A delightful beverage for healthy individuals, children, nursing mothers, aged people and all those in run down condition.

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Supreme en Convalescence; combat anemie, debilite, Neurasthenie, Dyspepsie, etc.
Se recommande aux Enfants, Meres nourissieres, personnes agees, maladives, ainsi qu'a ceux affaiblies par surcoit de travail mental.

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Our goods are manufactured by the most up-to-date process; our machines are the newest imported from America, and our outputs are supervised by the best EXPERTS.

Any inquiry will have our immediate attention.

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H. C. WANG

General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

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We have just received a large consignment of good, reliable electric lamps, of various candlepower, which are for sale at the following prices:—

16, 25, 32 and 50 c.p.	Tls. 0.30 each
100 c.p.	Tls. 1.10 each
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HAT DEPARTMENT

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Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the recorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October 1, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent, and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20 only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and witten.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three-year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23, 1919, and closes January 30, 1920; the second semester opens February 3, 1920, and closes June 16.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9 to 13 and August 25 to 29, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers. Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean,
Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
HOME OFFICE, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.
Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS
Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices.. Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Tokio Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...Mex.$22.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months $8.50
SUNDAY, per Year 7.00

Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $6.00 per year extra.
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 20 cents per copy.
Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1433 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Fresh monsoon of the north quadrant on the Yellow and the Eastern seas. The typhoon threatens both Luzon and the Loochoos.

BIRTH

K'UNG: On September 5th, 1919, at No. 207 Bubbling Well Road, to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. K'ung, a daughter, Jeanette May.

25308

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 11, 1919

Tramway Extension

THE ambitious plan of the Tramway company for a comprehensive system of railless cars throughout the Settlement for both passenger and freight service raises once again the whole question of transportation in Shanghai. It is time that question were dealt with in a fundamental way.

Now, there is no doubt that some kind of extension of transportation facilities is necessary. The Settlement has already outgrown the facilities it has. And quite possibly the best and most advantageous form such extension can take is a supplementary system of railless cars. That is a question for technical experts to decide and need not be dealt with here. Also it is not the fundamental consideration. The fundamental consideration is the future interests of the Settlement and its ratepayers. By our decision now or lack of decision will those interests be furthered or hindered. The experiences of American cities stand as lessons to all growing communities. Most of the problems that now confront American cities and add hugely to their taxes are the result of lack of foresight or bad planning while they were still growing. And the most difficult and far-reaching of these problems is that of public utilities.

Before it is too late for practical solution we must deal with the problem of public utilities in Shanghai, especially that phase of it which concerns transportation. If we wait too long we shall not be able to deal with it at all, except at an almost prohibitive cost. And the proposal for a railless system which the Tramway company is about to submit to the Municipal Council puts the transportation problem squarely before us. The basis of this particular utility should be decided now.

We are agreed that there must be an extension of transportation facilities. We may be willing to agree that railless cars are best suited for local conditions. But we cannot settle without thorough discussion by whom that extension is to be run and whose the profits should be. The tramway situation as it stands is, broadly, as follows: In 1905 the Tramway company was granted a 35-year franchise giving it the exclusive right to operate street cars in Shanghai. That franchise still has twenty years to run and in that interval the status quo is inevitable. But, as has frequently been pointed out in debates before ratepayers' meetings, it is a debatable legal point whether the tramway franchise applies to anything more than tracked traffic, whether it includes independent and supplemental systems like railless cars and the like. That question must first of all be settled. If it is ruled by competent legal authority that the franchise does not give the company the exclusive right to run railless cars, then that right inheres in the municipal administration, to be disposed of as the Council and the ratepayers see fit.

The manner of that disposal is one of the big issues before the ratepayers. The alternatives are municipal ownership and transfer of the right of operation to a private company, say the tramway company, with reasonable indemnification. Now, it may be true, as has been officially maintained, that conditions are not suitable for municipal ownership. Into that question we need not go now. If it is true, then the right must be granted to a private company, but the compensation to the community is to be adjusted. And it may be said without any animus or prejudice that the present scale of compensation to the municipality does not seem to be either reasonable or fair. By the terms of the franchise as it now stands, the tramway company pays to the Council for the right to a monopoly on street transportation five percent of its receipts and the cost of repairing the roads between the tracks and eighteen inches each side of the tracks. And no municipal expert would submit that that is enough. It cannot be remedied for twenty years in the case of the rail traffic, but if it is ruled that the franchise does not include railless traffic, then the municipality can look after its interests in the proposed extension.

Let us remember the experience of the American cities, which in their earliest days handed out monopolistic franchises to street car companies which later were worth millions when the city had reached full growth and then had to be bought back at inflated capital and goodwill values. It is mathematically demonstrable that Shanghai has before it enormous growth. The street railway privilege in Shanghai may not be worth so much now, but some day it will be worth millions. Its value will have been increased purely by virtue of the city's growth, and that increase should go, not to any private interests but to the community. It is the old question of unearned increment. In America, before political economy and political science had reached their present stage of evolution in thought, mistakes were made in ignorance. And the mistakes have had to be paid for heavily. For us there is not the excuse of ignorance. We have their warning before us. The growth of this community is a community contribution. The profits arising therefrom are rightfully the community's. We may choose to take those profits by means of municipal ownership, we may seek to give a lease on public utilities to private companies; but we must remember that those utilities are *public* and that not only must they be run in the public's interest but to the public's profit if there is profit.

That is the question we must settle now. It is a fundamental question in every city. This view is presented without any prejudice to the tramway company and without any bias in favor of any particular solution. It is written solely in the interests of the residents of this community, lest anything rightfully theirs be allowed to go by default, only to be rued by the next generation and paid for with heavy interest.

Eugenics In The Jungle

Tribes we class as "savage" may possibly be headed for some desirable things in a more direct fashion than we who call ourselves civilised. This is the conclusion of a writer in Good Health (Battle Creek, Mich.), who describes, under the above head, some of the customs of the Caingang Indians, of Brazil. This primitive tribe has already, made, according to this chronicler, some advances in eugenics that we, "entangled in the intricacies of our clothed and soaped existence" are still "obscurely struggling" to reach. For 'instance, they divide their children, at an early age, into groups within which marriage is to be forbidden. This division, the writer asserts, is effected on eugenic grounds, and the prohibition prevents unfit unions and tends to preserve and improve tribal strength and health. When they are successful in war, these Indians adopt the children of the defeated tribe and let the adults return unharmed. Child-welfare, in other words, seems to be an important item in their schedule of tribal customs. We read:

"In the interior of Brazil, in the midst of dense tropical vegetation and animal life, including swarming clouds of mosquitos, dwell the Caingang Indians. They are a primitive tribe, coming into contact with civilisation only casually and at intervals. But many of their customs compare, at least in results attained, very favorably with those of peoples who pride themselves on their high civilisation. They are a sturdy race, the Caingangs, although their numbers have been greatly depleted by malaria and by certain of the white man's diseases—the common head cold, for instance, and measles, etc., regarded comparatively lightly by the white man, are invariably fatal to the Caingangs.

"The two most interesting features of the Caingang tribal organisation, from our point of view, are the curiously democratic manner of association of the family units within the tribe, and what can only be called a eugenic tendency manifested in their custom of classifying their children at an early age in respect to their future matrimonial possibilities. The family unit appears to be the most stable link between individuals of the tribe. The custom of polygamy obtains, as in most barbarous (and in not a few so-called civilised) southerly peoples, but the beginnings of the feminist movement are not unknown to the Caingangs. Contact with the disturbing civilisation of the white man is supposed to be the cause of a certain turbulence among the Indian women that occasionally troubles the calm of tribal married life. The women, perceiving that the Brazilian white woman is privileged to have a mate all to herself, have, in certain instances, rebelled at being compelled to share their husbands. Ordinarily, when a Caingang woman evinces dislike to the man chosen for her, to the extent of actually repelling his advances, she is chained inside a hut until she changes her mind. This is, as a rule, regarded as a good old tribal custom, by the women as well as the men, but recently an instance occurred where a woman—contaminated, as we have said, by a realisation of the white woman's superior privileges—actually committed suicide rather than share her husband with another. This is said on good authority to be the first single instance of a manifestation of jealousy in the history of the tribe!

"We are accustomed to thinking of Indian tribes as centering around a chief, primarily a war-leader. The Caingangs acknowledge no ruler or leader, although they are no exception to other Indian tribes so far as being in a perpetual state of war with neighboring tribes is concerned. They are really quite modern, not to say orthodox, in this respect. Their declarations of war are couched in terms of extreme disapprobation of their enemies, who are sincerely considered by them as the lowest, most villainous of human creatures. Indeed, their method of declaring war, if adopted by civilised nations, would do away at one sweep with our widely condemned practise of secret diplomacy. The chosen emissary of war among the Caingangs, selected for his physique and powerful lungs, strides forth into the forests and in loud and sincere accents catalogues the vices of those particular neighbors upon whom it has been decided to wage war. If the enemy chances to be in the immediate neighborhood, results follow rapidly. But if—as not infrequently happens—the objectionable tribe is pursuing its villainous course ten miles or more in the distance, the performance has to be repeated at intervals until the words are at last overheard, or until the edge has worn off the Caingang anger, in which case the projected war lapses automatically.

When war actually takes place, however, the procedure is no less interesting and thought-provoking. The braves fight with long, polished poles, prepared especially for the purpose, until they are either exhausted or extinct. At the psychological moment the women of the tribes rush in and separate the warriors, and such of the vanquished as are capable of so doing depart. So far as our informant—a Brazilian doctor, who spent some time among the Caingangs studying their customs—knows, no prisoners are taken except the children. The emphasis on the children is what primarily arouses our interest in this amazing Indian tribe. They are forever recruiting their ranks from among the children of their enemies. They bring these 'foreign' children into the tribe—not, after all, so different from their own children, but sufficiently unlike to stand out distinctly among the regular Caingang offspring, both as children and adults, even to the eye of the casual white observer—and bring them up as their own. The small strangers are evidently well treated by their abductors, for the latter seem to have no difficulty in persuading them eventually to go into battle against their own relatives when the need arises.

"This practice of the Caingangs of recruiting their numbers can not be considered as any sort of 'slave-making.' It seems far more likely that the custom arises from a genuine concern for and interest in the future of the race. The classification of children that we mentioned before supports this theory. All babies are looked over shortly after birth and placed in certain groups in regard to their future matings. Members of one favored group may marry a member of any of the other groups. But no individual may marry within its own group, in spite of the fact that the units are formed independently of the family relationships. Certain of the units are more restricted than others—may seek mates from among one or two other groups only. Unfortunately, the Caingang philosophy underlying this interesting and unique classification is not understood.

"In dealing with a race which is as limited in vehicles of expression as this primitive tribe, it is difficult enough to get bare facts—almost impossible to get at the underlying theory. The Caingang language, which Dr. Souza studied with great care, consists almost exclusively of verbs, and not too many of those. The most highly intelligent and educated of the Indians can count to three, no further, and their attempts to express estimates of larger numbers are more comic than successful. Dr. Souza was, accordingly, unable to ascertain on just what principle the classification of children proceeded, but he did make sure of the fact and of the general purpose—the limitation of matings between individual members of the race for some obscure good involved for the tribe. It is indeed astonishing to find among such primitive people a realisation, however obscurely expressed, of the ill-results of indiscriminate matings. Evidently, since, as we have pointed out, there is no acknowledged chief or ruling power among the Caingangs, this realisation of the forces of heredity must be very strong and universally felt among the members of the tribe. Further study of these enterprising Indians is promised and we await its results with the greatest interest. It would be of peculiar interest to ascertain just what phases of heredity have appealed to them so stirringly as to initiate and maintain so enlightened a custom as the careful supervision of matings between individual members of the tribe."

Topics In Brief

There are no more open bar-rooms openly arrived at.—*Nashville Banner.*

A philosopher is one who can look an empty glass in the face and smile.—*Baltimore American.*

Now Italy wants a concession in China. Everybody gets a concession in China except the Chinese.—*Dallas Times-Herald.*

When a prominent politician refers to himself as forward-looking, he generally means to 1920.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

Prohibition is cutting down the production of bottles. The news should cause umpires to smile in relief.—*Baltimore American.*

There is this bright side to the question of who won the war—Germany didn't.—*Toledo Blade.*

The English Government is having plenty of food for thought just now in the Irish stew.—*Baltimore American.*

Perhaps the next big strike will follow the demand of salaried men for wages.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

"Pack my box with five dozen liquor-jugs," is the shortest sentence in the language containing all the letters of the alphabet. But after July 1 the fellow who does so is apt to draw one of the longest sentences on record.—*The Optimist (Pittsburg).*

Is Italy Out In The Cold?

Whether Italy is left out in the cold by the Anglo-Franco-American agreement is a question that suggests ominous portents to outside observers, while the mere suspicion of such a possibility sets sections of the ardent Italian press ablaze. Italy has not infrequently been accused of taking part in the war for purely selfish reasons, but now finds a defender in the London Times, which argues that we must have a clear idea of Italy's position before the war in order properly to grasp her present point of view. For many years Italy "lay helpless in the grip of what was called in diplomatic mockery the Triple Alliance," remarks The Times, which points out that Italy was helpless because Austria "held the keys of her house," and it adds:

"She held, in fact, the dominating passes of the Alps, and the many-harbored eastern shore of the Adriatic. Germany and Austria together could at any time descend upon Italy from the Alpine heights and lay waste her fairest provinces, while the Austrian Fleet had a secure base from which to attack the ill-protected shipping and coasts of Italy. Such was the perilous position of the young Italian nation, which, owing to these perils, was driven into a policy of political and economic dependence upon the hated Tedeschi."

It is said that the stipulations made by Italy when she joined the Allies were "grasping and ambitious," and The Times admits that some of them may seem so, but in the main they were stipulations of a Power filled with a desire for security of frontier, and this London daily proceeds:

"Now she finds that it is part of the Allied policy to create a strong nation of the warlike races on the frontier of Italy and to give some of the Italian doorways into their keeping. It is not a policy which we could expect Italy to like; but Italy nevertheless accepted a compromise, the Treaty of London, which gave to this new nation, partly composed of her late enemies, more than half of those strongholds which are the natural eastern defenses of Italy. Would England, would France, would the United States have accepted that compromise? We doubt it."

Moreover, we are told that it is apparently true that the defensive alliance between France, the United States, and England was arranged and concluded without the knowledge of Italy, and The Times observes:

"Italy is thereby isolated. We warn our statesmen and also those of France that the loss of the friendship of Italy, which they treat so lightly, may be a very serious matter for Europe, and also for the British Empire. The German way to the East is through the Balkans. The passes of the eastern Alps, if they were in the hands of a strong and friendly Italy, would offer England and France a means of checking that advance. It would be a bridge-head or pier-head for a flanking movement which would check the German advance in that direction. And contrariwise, a weak and deserted Italy forced into a subservience to the Central Powers would make the right flank of such an advance invulnerable to France and England. But there are higher reasons than these strategic reasons. Italy is a frontier of western civilisation. If we arrange the isolation of that frontier post we arrange the betrayal of western civilisation."

The possibility that there should be any strain on the relations between France and Italy causes widespread concern because of the fact that the two countries are neighbors geographically and cousins as members of the Latin race. In an interview accorded to a correspondent of the Paris Journal, Premier Nitti is quoted in part as follows:

"No one in Italian politics today could think of a break with France. Our alliance is not founded merely on our brotherhood of blood, because even brothers may quarrel, and our past history proves it, but it is founded on the most obvious self-interest. You are richer than we are, but we are, and, above all, we shall be, more numerous than you. We supplement the numbers you lack. Disunited before the world of Slav, Saxon, and Germany, which is not dead, France and Italy would be nations of no importance and of no defense. But if united and working together in Spain and in South America, we become the Latin world with a magnificent future. . . All we wish is fair play."

A polite French hint to the Government of Rome that it take due note of the Nationalist elements in Italy who are waging a dangerous campaign against Franco-Italian friendship is offered by the Paris Gaulois when it observes:

"This dangerous game is one that nobody in Italy thus far seems to understand or properly to appraise in its consequences. There is grave risk that the reestablishment of general peace may be compromised if a serious tension were to arise between France and Italy on the morrow of the war. What is more, as it is impossible to force the nations to take up arms again, all international conflict thenceforward would be turned into economic wars and internal convulsions. The only gainers thereby would be the Bolsheviki."

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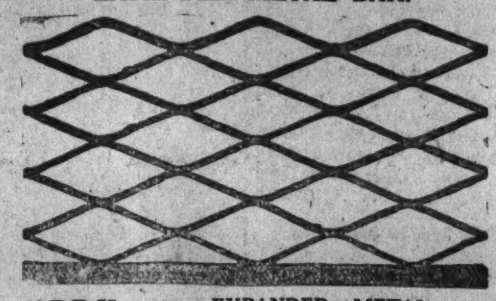

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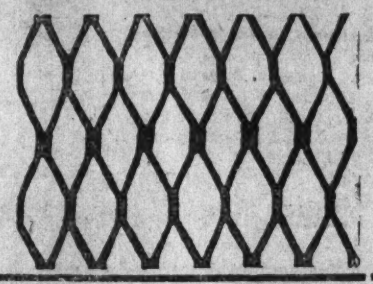

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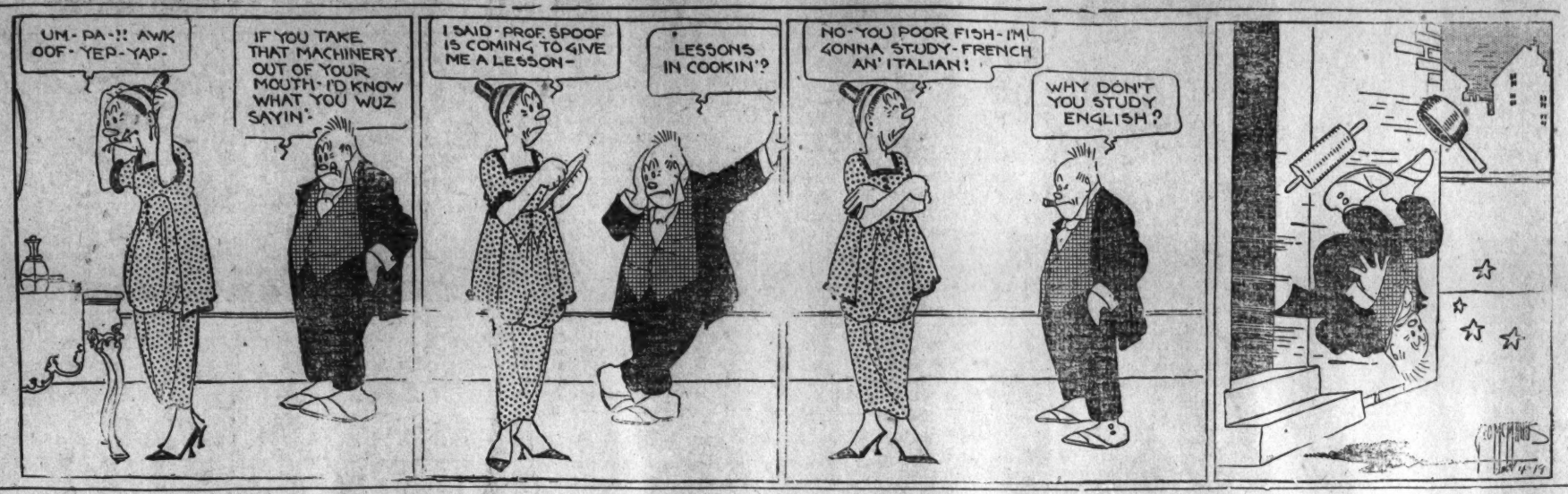
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus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A Visit To The Home Of The Ch'iang

A Description Of A Tribe Of Aborigines On The Western Border Of China

Little is known of the aboriginal tribes on the border of China who preserve their individuality and their life as they have through all the centuries since the beginning. Remote from lanes of travel and dangerous of access, they are little seen by foreigners. One of the sturdiest and most interesting of these tribes apparently is the Ch'iang, on the border of Szechuen. THE CHINA PRESS *today presents the first instalment of a monograph dealing with a visit to these people written by Mr. Thomas Torrance, a resident of Szechuen and the correspondent of* THE CHINA PRESS *in the Chengtu district of that province. It is the chronicle of a fascinating journey.*

By Thomas Torrance
(Correspondent The China Press)

Chengtu, Szechuen.—Sometime ago through the reading of the history of Szechuen I became keenly interested in an aboriginal people known as the Ch'iang. Two years ago in company with the Rev. James Neave I set out to visit their country among the mountains which lie several days' journey northwest of this city. But the outbreak of military trouble necessitated our hurrying back to attend to the safety of our families. Last year health reasons forbade my leaving; this summer, however, I succeeded in taking my long desired journey to see this little known race and so interesting was what I learned amongst their forts or villages that I am sending you some notes on my journey and experiences.

Mr. T. E. Plewman of the Canadian Mission Press accompanied me. I was anxious to secure some photos of the country and people and, he being a good photographer, I persuaded him to become my fellow traveler.

Previously several foreigners had heard that the religious customs of the Ch'iang differed from those of the Chinese. For instance, Mr. Neave knew that they observed yearly sacrifices, the Rev. J. R. Muir had heard that they worshipped the God of Heaven and had a temple with a white stone in it etc., but so far as I am aware no one, before I did this time, set himself to investigate more or less fully the time-honored worship of the Ch'iang.

One of the earliest mentions of the race is where the Chinese assert that the great King Yu, B.C. 2205, of the Hsia dynasty was born at Shiniushan in Szechuen. This mountain is in Ch'iang territory; consequently he belonged to this race. At the inauguration of the Chou dynasty, B.C. 1122, a force of Ch'iang warriors helped the new King to ascend the throne. Several centuries B.C. a Shuh or Szechuen Emperor married a Ch'iang princess. Her grave is still one of the sights of Chengtu.

In these early days Ch'iang territory stretched all along the Western border of Shuh or Szechuen and bent around the north as far as Hanchongfu in Southern Shensi. If you will find Mount Omei and Mount Wa on the map you will see the southern limit of their long line. Draw your pencil northwards through Hongyahsien, Kiungchow, Kuanhsien, Shichuenhsien then Eastwards to Longanfu and Ningchiangchou in Shensi and you have a rough and ready idea of their boundary. All beyond to the West for 50 or 100 miles and all beyond to the North for more than these distances they made their home. The Peh-Ma range of mountains between Szechuen and Kansu lay within their domain. On the Hekshui and Pehshui rivers, i.e. the Blackwater and Whitewater rivers, which flow into the Kialing in N. Szechuen they were especially numerous. Peh-Ma means white horse. These northern Ch'iang were called the White-Horse Ch'iang. Their capital was at Wutu. The Chinese Emperors in the olden days to curb their power removed many of them and mixed them with his own subjects in Shensi. So much was this the case that in some parts half of the population were Ch'iang. During the Chin dynasty Szechuen had several independent Emperors who were of Ch'iang blood and came from Shensi.

The Ch'iang to the Northwest of Szechuen were called Ti Ch'iang. Their kingdom was called Ranpang and had its capital near Mongchou.

Further south and due west of the Chengtu plain their territory lay between the Nan river and the Tasiangling mountains. They were here called the "Lightly-clad Ch'iang" (the climate is warmer) and their capital appears to have been in the Yachou district.

This last section was the first to be conquered by the Chinese after they annexed Shuh or Szechuen. Now only a few Ch'iang are found near the Washan mountain. Northwards one does not meet them until near Wenchuanhsien. From this point they occupy the mountains on both sides of the Min river valley. West of Mongchou they live along the Blackwater river far into the independent Somo country. (There are two Blackwater rivers).

From what I have said you will understand that Szechuen proper, with the exception of the Yachow gap, does not border on Tibet as the map might lead one to believe. It borders on the Ch'iang country. Neither does the Ch'iang country border on Tibet. It lies adjacent to the Nya-Rong tribes still further West—sometimes called Chia-Rong. The Nya-Rong inhabit what is called Kin-Chuan and further north the almost independent Hates of Somo, Joksgee, Songkang and Tangpa.

The road from Chengtu to the Ch'iang highlands runs northwest across the plain to Kuanhsien where it enters the mountains. The Min river is followed for eight miles. To avoid a wide circuit in its course the traveler strikes up the beautiful little canyon of the Yuchee stream and then after a four miles steep climb crosses the Niangtszeling pass and rejoins the Min on the other side. All the way the river is one continuous rapid. The thunder of the rushing, dashing torrent is often deafening. The scenery is like that of the Yangtsze gorges though on a smaller scale. Near the river little is to be seen but forest or brushwood. The mountain sides are very precipitous. The country seems almost uninhabited. But above the cliffs and the almost impossible gradients spread out unsuspected farm lands of wonderful beauty. Along the valley are only small villages separated at easy distances for the convenience of the coolies, who throng the road with loads of merchandise, or hamlets where certain roads converge.

The river is crossed by means of suspension bridges made of bamboo cables, or where the population is sparse by sliding over a single cable. The latter method is a fearsome business to the stranger. A wooden cylinder is laced to the cable. To it the traveler is securely lashed when gravity takes him half way or three quarters across. The remaining distance he hauls himself over hand.

As we approached Wenchuanhsien stone built houses began to appear. There was no doubt of our coming to a new country. Presently we found that all China possessed was a road running through it. The land itself was populated with another race than Chinese. We had almost to rub our eyes to make sure there was no mistake. For before us lay clusters of flat-roofed stone buildings such as one sees in pictures of Palestine and the Middle East.

On a wayside cliff we saw chiselled out in great characters Shi-niu-shan, or Mount Shiniu. This was the birthplace of King Yu. Near by stood a Chinese temple in honor of his mother, who is supposed to have miraculously conceived him.

Here Mr. Plewman and I appropriately climbed up to visit our first Ch'iang village. We took Mr. Loo, my Chinese preacher with us. He had not met Ch'iang before. He had only heard yarns of their inhospitable, fierce ways. His courage held out till he was halfway there. Then we chanced to look around and saw him beating it as fast as he could go down the mountain. We could not help laughing at his unnecessary fears.

At the village no one would answer. The sight of foreigners was a new thing to them. They were as timid of meeting us as Mr. Loo was of meeting them. One peeped at us from a house stop; another from a similar safe corner; not a soul came near. By and by we saw a man looking at us from his doorway. We hailed him and he invited us in. I soon had him at his ease. I told him I too was born and reared in a stone house. The sight made me glad and I came up to see one again. A smile played around his mouth. All his suspicion vanished. He congratulated me on my ability to talk clearly and launched out and chatted as if we were old friends. He said he had met a man who had been abroad. His report of the cleanness of our houses made him ashamed for us to see his. To note al. our talks would take too long. We learned much that was useful, and left him very pleased at our visit. He showed us the best path to the main road below, expressing many good wishes as we left. Mr. Loo, slightly ashamed, was full of curiosity and questions. We teased him well over his nervousness. Next time he was all right.

Later in the day we called at another settlement. One man, despite a scolding from his wife, showed us over his house. Others crowded around to hear what we had to say. A second, who had met Mr. Muir, beckoned us to come up to his housetop. He was all smiles and kindness. Any question of ours found a ready answer and any word a careful hearing. We did not omit to tell of our Gospel. His elder brother surprised us by saying he had heard twenty years before of Christ dying for sinners from a Roman Catholic convert! Mr. Plewman photographed the village housetops.

The houses are built of unhewn stones. So good is the workmanship that they last for hundreds of years. They stand two or three stories high. Underneath are pens and stables for cattle. The back part is often higher than the front. On them the people sun their clothes, dry grain, thrash farm produce and rusticate in good weather.

Thick boards are laid over the rafters. On the boards is spread a layer of mountain bamboo or brushwood. Thorns are sometimes included to keep out rats. A stiff layer of clay is now packed solid on top and the surface cemented. No matter how heavy the rain the roof never leaks. A very slight incline drains off the water. A low parapet makes a seat and prevents falling off.

Some of the houses are, perhaps, deficient in window space. Over the kitchen a hole in the roof serves as a chimney. If the smoke from the wood fires blackens the ceiling it has the advantage of glazing it like ebony and rendering it impervious to decay.

A unique ladder is used to reach the upmost roof. It is simply a tree trunk notched to make steps. Its characteristic in common with the character of the people and all they do is solidity.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Tachang Maru, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, September 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, September 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Loongwo, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Friday, Sept. 12, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Freight Tel. C. 250, Passage Tel. C. 240.

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kinkiang, Captain J. Peacock, will leave on Friday, September 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Sunday, September 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, September 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Luenho, 2,868 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, September 15, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 250 Freight. Tel. C. 240 Passage.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Suiwo, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on Tuesday, September 16, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 250 Freight. Tel. C. 240 Passage.

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HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain G. W. Eady, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, September 11, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. Klangteen, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Thursday afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M. S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott R. N. R., will leave from the French Bund on Friday, September 12, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Captain S. Yamane, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on September 19, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Sept. 11, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hanyang, Captain C. W. Puckett, will leave on Thursday, September 11, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain J. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on September 12, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chengtu, Capt. C. H. Pennyfather, will leave on Saturday, Sept. 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, September 16, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Harris will leave the French Bund on Thursday, September 18, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON, via ROTTERDAM.—The Str. Alaska M., Capt. S. Ogawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on September 20. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

GENOA & MARSEILLES.—The Steamer Java Maru, Captain J. Furimura, will be despatched from Shanghai on September 28. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Str. Manila Maru, Capt. S. Kobayashi, will be despatched on October 20. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Str. Arabia Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on October 25. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Saturday, September 13, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 1 p.m.

Saturday, September 27, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the s.s. Porthos will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 10 a.m.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Freight: Telephone Central 77, Agents, 21-22 French Bund.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

P. & O., British India and Apcar Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "KHIVA" leaving about 25th October
S.S. "NOVARA" leaving about 7th November

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "DILWARA" leaving about 26th September

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "JAPAN" leaving about 30th September

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Wireless Telegraphy fitted on all steamers.
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

C P O S

TRANS. ATLANTIC TRANS. PACIFIC

PROPOSED SAILINGS
Shanghai to Vancouver

Empress of Asia	Oct. 4	Empress of Russia	Nov. 1
Empress of Japan	Oct. 19	Empress of Asia	Nov. 29
Monteagle	Oct. 27	Empress of Japan	Dec. 14

Shanghai to Manila and Hongkong		Shanghai to Hongkong direct	
Empress of Asia	Sept. 19	Empress of Japan	Oct. 7
Empress of Russia	Oct. 17	Monteagle	Oct. 8
Empress of Asia	Nov. 14		

DOMINION EXPRESS
TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD.
Correspondents Throughout the World.

For Bills of Lading, Freight Rates, etc. apply to:
P. A. COX, Agent
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai.
Tel: Central 181

For Reservations and Passage Tickets, etc. apply to:
G. M. JACKSON, General Agent.
Passenger Department, Palace Hotel, 19 The Bund, Shanghai.
Tel: Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

	Tons	Capt.		
*ALASKA MARU	18,000	S. Ogawa,	Sept. 17	Sept. 20

FOR GENOA and MARSEILLES.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*JAVA MARU	15,000	J. Furimura,	Sept. 23	Sept. 28

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*MANILA MARU ...	18,000	S. Kobayashi,	Oct. 19	Oct. 20
*ARABIA MARU	18,000	T. Saito,	Oct. 24	Oct. 25

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
CHICAGO MARU	12,000	S. Yamane,	Sept. 18	Sept. 19

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU....	3,000	Y. Fukami,	Sept. 11	Sept. 12

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
The following United States Shipping Board Steamers will be dispatched for

SEATTLE

S.S. "EDMORE"	About	SEPT. 18th
S.S. "CITY OF SPOKANE"	"	OCT. 9th
S.S. "SEATTLE SPIRIT"	"	NOV. 13th

PORTLAND

S.S. "WAWALONA"	About	OCT. 30th
S.S. 'NISHMAHA"	"	DEC. 4th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 SZECHUEN ROAD.
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT
FRED C. CHARMAN AGENT.
Telegraphic Address—ADMIRALINE.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Venezuela	Sept. 13	S.S. Ecuador	Sept. 20
S.S. Ecuador	Oct. 11	S.S. Colombia	Oct. 18
S.S. Colombia	Nov. 8	S.S. Venezuela	Nov. 15

CARGO STEAMERS
"West Conob" "West Vaca" "Archer"
"West Sequana" "West Inskip" "West Caddoa"
"West Kador" "West Neris"

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Middle Oct.	S.S. Santa Cruz	Middle Oct.

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA

BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via
Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

T.K.K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

SHINYO MARU ..... Oct. 31

FOR HONGKONG

TENYO MARU ..... Sept. 22, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings,
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

STRUTHERS AND DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A.; Shanghai, China; Manila, P.I.; Kobe, Japan and Hongkong.

Operating the following Far Eastern services for account of the United States Shipping Board:

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST—JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINES.

S.S. STANLEY
9,600 tons
due Shanghai Oct. 1.
also
S.S. "WEST CACTUS," "WEST CAJOOT," "WEST HELIX"
S.S. "WESTERN GLEN," "WEST IBIS," "WEST CADDO,"
"WEST HENSHAW," "DUEL" and "ELKRIDGE"
arrivals to be announced later.
Above steamers will call at Shanghai, homeward bound, when sufficient inducement offers.

Through rates quoted and through B/L's issued to all overland points in U.S. and Canada.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: No. 7 JINKEE ROAD.
Tel. No. Central 2557.
L. EVERETT, Vice-President J. S. EMENS, Agent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA"	SEP.	14th
S.S. "NILE"	OCT.	4th
*S.S. "NANKING"	NOV.	4th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. 'NANKING" ..... OCTOBER 21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles and England:

	Tons		
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Murazumo,	Sept. 15
ATSUTA MARU.....	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu	Sept. 29

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Oct. 23

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Sept. 13
MATOUGAMA MARU..	7,000	Capt. H. Akig,	
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. N. Narui,	Sept. 30

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KOBE

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	Sept. 13
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Yamamoto,	Sept. 17
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. T. Sasaki,	Sept. 20
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. D. Awoshima,	Sept. 24

FOR JAPAN

KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa,	Sept. 22

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Sept. 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Oct. 14

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Sept. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	Oct. 22
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	Nov. 19

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50
23.45	11.12		. .	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53
24.00	11.25		. .	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45
19.35	. .		524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	. .

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	2.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	:		220		:				8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38		arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12.48
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Linchang	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	:		420		:				10.
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.38	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.49		dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.57
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.		14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.		7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochwang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Lincheng a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a.Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsochwang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The P.M. s.s. Venezuela was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday and is due at Woosung early Saturday morning. The Venezuela sails for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu the same afternoon.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The M.M. s.s. Batavia (chartered) left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday and may be expected to arrive today.

The R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok via Nagasaki yesterday and will sail for Vladivostok direct this afternoon. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 o'clock.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dalny via Tsingtau this morning and will sail for Dalny direct on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The tender with passengers will leave the Customs Jetty at an hour earlier.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka and ports on Sunday.

The British gun-boat Woodcock arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon.

Siccawei Weather Report

9.—The depression moves away towards the NE and is replaced by a barometric maximum between China and Mongolia. Consequently the autumnal monsoon sets in, to the North of the Formosa Channel, with a considerable cooling of the temperature. The typhoon continues steadily to advance towards the Philippines.

10.—The pressure keeps steady above the normal level; the monsoon breeze is still blowing from NNE. Weather fine and relatively cool.

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and Diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

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OF THE
HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold
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WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY

No. 8 Kiukiang Road

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky
DENTIST

Four Years' Practice in New York.

Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

No. 3 G Peking Road
Tel. Central 1125

SZECHWAN CREPE DE CHINE
Direct from the Source of Supply, to any Address in the World.

Travelling through Szechwan Province more than 600 years ago Marco Polo, the celebrated Venetian Explorer, observed this beautiful Crepe de Chine. He took it to Kublai Kahn, the greatest Emperor the world has ever known and Kublai Kahn presented it to the most favoured women of his court, adding charm and beauty to the already most beautiful women in the world. Send us your cheque or Chinese Post Office money order for $20. In return we will mail you one roll of Szechwan Crepe de Chine, postage free. Width 26 inches, length 27 feet. Original Shade.

WIDLER & COMPANY
Chungking, West China.

S. S. "WOLLOWRA"
Sailing on or about October 10th
for
MARSEILLES
For Freight apply to
The Wilkins Bros. & Co.
Central 1859 4 Canton Road
25243

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Tientsin	Hanyang	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Shuntien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Tungshing	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Australia, via Hongkong.....	do	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Simbirsk	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok.....	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Moji, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via Canada or U.S.A.	Yawata Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan & America, via Moji..	do	..	..	..	..	B20.00	19.30
Japan & America, via N'saki	Yamashiro M.	..	..	..	..	B20.00	19.30
Japan Ports	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe, via U.S.A.	Venezuela	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Chefoo	Yusang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	Holhow	22.00	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
Saturday, September 13.							
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton.	Hangsang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe, via U.S.A.	China	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Venezuela	15.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Swatow and Hongkong	Hangsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Sunday, September 14.							
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	China	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Java Ports	Tjitaroem	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Tuesday, September 16.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Fengtien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30

*Connects with s.s. Empress of Russia at Yokohama.
† Parcels only.
A Parcels at 3 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 45 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

Prof. J. K. Seto
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Physician and Surgeon
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Specialist in veneral diseases.
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Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.
Telephone: No. C. 3844.

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Office for Venereal Diseases
is now removed to
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Hours: 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Cadaretta	Aug.	6
Colombia	Aug.	17
Royal Arrow	Aug.	26
Nanking	Aug.	27
Silver Shell	Sep.	9
for Seattle		
Africa Maru	Sep.	1
West Henshaw	Sep.	8
For Port Townsend, U.S.A.		
L. W. Ostrander	Sep.	6
For Vancouver		
Empress of Asia	Aug.	9
For New York		
Gaelic Prince	Aug.	14
Gothic Prince	Aug.	17
or London, etc.		
Kitano Maru	Aug.	5
Neleus	Aug.	5
Kansas	Aug.	6
Helenus	Aug.	9
Amazon Maru	Aug.	9
Pembrokeshire	Aug.	12
Teiresias	Aug.	15
Tomiura Maru	Aug.	17
Inaba Maru	Aug.	18
Benledi	Aug.	20
Agapenor	Aug.	22
Altai Maru	Aug.	28
Kamo Maru	Sep.	1
Ajax	Sep.	4
Nagoya	Sep.	7
Aikoku Maru	Sep.	10
Altai Maru	Sep.	10
For Liverpool		
Awa Maru	Aug.	1
Tydeus	Aug.	4
Deucalion	Aug.	10
Tajima Maru	Aug.	13
Hector	Aug.	30
For Copenhagen		
Annam	Aug.	16
For Marseilles		
Liverpool Maru	July	24
Saratov	Aug.	3
Meinam	Aug.	14
Kenkon Maru	Aug.	17
Andre Lebon	Aug.	25
Kamiji Maru	Aug.	26
For Bombay		
Dunera	Sep.	3
For Singapore		
Methven	Aug.	16
For Java		
Tjikini	Aug.	14
Tjilatjap	Sep.	6
For Batavia		
Korsanes	Aug.	22
For Calcutta		
Shingo Maru	Aug.	10
Arratoon Apcar	Aug.	20
Itola	Sep.	1

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$613½
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$4[illegible]0 B.
North China	$220
Union of Canton ...	Hk. 315
Yangtsze	Tls. 270
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	$24
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire	$345 B.
Shipping	
Inf>China Def	$190
Indo-China Pref...	178/–
"Shell"	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 38½
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12½
Oriental Cons	1/–
Yaub	$2.10 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$172 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 116
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 25½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 91 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	Tls. 100 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 78
China Land	[illegible]
Shanghai Land	Tls. 62½ B
Weihaiwei Land	[illegible]
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 18
China Realty (ord.).	[illegible]
China Realty (pref.)	[illegible]
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 305 B.
E-wo Pref	[illegible]
Laou-kung-mow ...	Tls. [illegible] B.
Oriental	Tls. 110
Shanghai Cotton ..	Tls. 185 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 25 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 14½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ..	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$178 B.
Green Island	$8.20 B.
Langkats ..... Tls.	Tls. 18¾ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 107½
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 85 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5½ B.
Weeks	$11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6¾ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21 B.
Batu Anam 1913 ...	Tls. 0.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2
Bute	Tls. 0.45 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.60 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 6 B.
Cheng	Tls. 1.90
Consolidated	Tls. 2½
Dominion	Tls. 5½ B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 6 B.
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 11¼ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 15½
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 9½ B.
Padang	Tls. 8.80
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 3 B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.82½
Samagaga	Tls. 0.65 B.
Seekee	Tls. 0.70 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.80 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 7¾ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1
Sungala	Tls. 0.50 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8¼
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.85
Taiping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.60 B.
Tebong	Tls. 12½ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3¾ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber..	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 19 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 35
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone.	Tls. 75
S'hai Waterworks ...	Tls. 163¾

S. Sellers. Ba. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. Central 398

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela ....Sep. 13
For Vladivostok
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk ....Sep. 11
For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Sep. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Sep. 12

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia Sep. 19
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador .....Sep. 19
For India, etc.
Per P. and O. s.s. Dilwara Sep. 21
From France
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon Sep. 30

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE) **ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	Night Express R
Shanghai North..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	...	19 15
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....	19.30
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....	19.36
Lunghwa Junction..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....	19 5
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction ... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*	*19.50*
Sunkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....	20.2[illegible]
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....	21 2
Kunsing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....	21.5[illegible]
Tehsah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	22.2[illegible]
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....	22 5[illegible]
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.40	....	19.19	....	....	23 4[illegible]
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19 10	..	19 35	....	....	24.1[illegible]

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local	Night Express
Zahkou ..... dep	....	....	6 30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	5.20	17.50
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10 00	14.35	16.05	18 5
Changan ..... dep.	...	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15 20	17.26	18 08
Tehsah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40	19. 5
Kunsing ..... dep.	...	7.15	9.25	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30	20 15
Kashai ..... dep.	...	7 48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16 52	....	20.33
Sunkiang ..... dep.	....	9.06	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....	21.36
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.		*8.18*	*10.38*	*11 38*	*14.28*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	...	*22.23*
Shanghai South..... arr.		*8.35*	*10.55*	*11 55*	*14 28*	*15 50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....	*22.05*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.		....	10 30	..3	14..5	....	1[illegible]	....	..	2 17
Siccawei ..... dep.		....	10 39	11.44	14.14	....	7.2[illegible]	....	..	2 25
Jessfield ..... dep		....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	7.3[illegible]	....	..	22 31
Shanghai North ..... arr		....	11 00	12 05	14 35	....	7.55	....	..	22.45

) KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE) **ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO (**

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	17 30	23 00	Zahkou	dep.	....	10.30	12.25	...	....	18.40	...
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	17 45	23 15	Hangchow....	dep	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	16 40	19.15	23 40
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9 15	11 52	14 24	16 25	18 05	23 25	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	6.52	19.27	23.52
Zahkou	arr.	....	9 40	12.10	...	...	...	...	Konzenchiao..	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	17.05	19.40	0.05

E. Restaurant Car.

CABLE ADDRESS: LEMOORE - SHANGHAI
ESTABLISHED 1874
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 185

L. MOORE & Co
LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

WEDNESDAY, September 10th.—Sundry Sound and Damaged Cargo at 2.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 12th—Superior Furniture and Effects at 168 North Szechuen Road Extension.

MONDAY, September 15th—Excellent Furniture and Sundries at 20 Yates Road.

MONDAY, September 22nd.—Excellent Furniture and Accessories at 506 Avenue Joffre.

TUESDAY, September 23rd.—Superior Household Furniture and Effects at No. 64 Route Doumer.

FRIDAY, September 26th.—Excellent Furniture, etc., at 3 Nanking Road.

SATURDAY, September 27th.—A Rare and Valuable Collection of Postage Stamps in lots to suit advanced collectors.

MONDAY, September 29th.—At 462 Avenue Joffre, Superior Household Furniture, etc.

TUESDAY, September 30th.—Superior Household Furniture and Sundries at 45 Sinza Road.

A large display of all kinds of

HAND-MADE LACE, EMBROIDERY
SILK, PONGEES, ETC.

Best quality at moderate prices.

THE CATHAY LACE COMPANY
19, Nanking Road

A New Shipment of
AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
has just been received
WHOLESALE FROM
Connell Bros. Co., *Agents*

THEY ARE HERE

AT

LAST

JAPANESE NOW SEEKING OIL WELLS IN TAMPICO

Carranza Said To Favor Them Against Present American And European Owners

MOVES FOR CONFISCATION

Drastic Notes From Washington Have Failed To Influence Mexican President

Washington, July 31.—The State Department has been advised that efforts have been made on the part of Japanese oil companies to acquire properties in the Tampico oil-fields of Mexico and that American companies have been approached with a view to selling to the Japanese. No step has yet been taken by the Department, although the situation is being closely watched.

Several properties of British and American oil companies have been "denounced" by Mexicans, and it is thought that the Japanese may be making use of this means to secure possession of the properties. Some American companies, it is stated, have admitted they might be willing to sell their holdings in the Tampico region if the Japanese would pay the actual value of the properties.

Japanese have been interested in the Tampico oil-fields since 1915. Recently considerable activity has been shown. Representatives of the Nippon Oil Company, Ltd., in particular, have been constantly in the oil-fields for some months. Their representatives have received every facility and been afforded every protection by the Carranza authorities. It has been charged that ever since Carranza came into power he has favored Japanese as against Americans or Europeans. It has been alleged that there is a working understanding between the President of Mexico and Japanese interests whereby Japanese capital will succeed that of other foreigners if the latter can be eliminated by the confiscation of their properties.

The State Department is endeavoring to learn what properties in the oil-fields have been "denounced," a preliminary step to the taking over of the properties by the Government without compensation or confiscation. The facts of the attempted confiscation of the Scottish-Mexican property are known, although that company is a British concern with many American shareholders. It is reported from Mexico City that several other properties owned by foreigners, believed to be American companies, have been "denounced," although the names of the companies have not been made public, as far as the State Department has been advised. The procedure in transferring American-owned properties to Japanese would be very simple, providing the United States did not succeed in convincing Mexico of the impropriety of confiscation. The property is first "denounced" by a Mexican citizen, then declared open to entry with the legal understanding that the subsoil properties belong to the Mexican Government, and then the subsoil rights would be sold to the Japanese.

Against this method of acquiring the properties the United States, Great Britain, Holland, and France have protested vigorously to the Mexican Government. Thus far the protests have not changed Carranza's attitude, it is said, although they have delayed his efforts at confiscation. Various devices, announced through Presidential decrees, which have taken the place largely in Mexico of legislation, have been resorted to, and in each instance the foreign Governments whose nationals have been injured have protested. The foreign Governments have warned Carranza that the legal actions now pending in the Mexican courts should be allowed to settle the matter fairly and justly, but Carranza is said not to want to wait for Court decisions, and issues decrees announcing new regulations, compliance with which would jeopardise foreign holdings.

The texts of the various notes of the State Department to the Mexican Government, with one exception, have never been made public, and when Carranza was asked if he objected to the publication of some of the notes he ignored the question. The State Department formally requested an answer to the inquiry, but no reply has yet been received, so far as is known. It is said these notes, whose contents have not been allowed to reach the newspapers, were more drastic than is usual in diplomatic communications, and Carranza's unwillingness to have them made public is said to be due to the effect they might have on American public opinion. Carranza also feels, it is said, that he can defy the United States Government "up to the point of declaring war." He realises, it is declared, that Mexico would have no chance against the United States in actual war, but it is reported that he does not believe anything will move the Government of the United States to declare war upon Mexico.

Americans To Lose Land

More than a thousand Americans are threatened with loss of millions of dollars in investments by a new agrarian law enacted by the Congress of Sonora, Mexico, at the direct instructions of Governor Calles.

Several American companies have already filed complaints with the State Department against the operation of this law, and other complaints are in preparation. The department is preparing representations to the Carranza Government against putting the law into operation because of injustices this Government contends it works upon United States citizens who have invested many millions in agricultural lands in Sonora.

By the terms of the law it is provided that the State will pay for lands expropriated with agrarian bonds issued by the State, redeemable at a time and manner to be stipulated later. The new constitution of Mexico provides that the States shall issue agrarian bonds under authority of a law that has not yet been enacted by the Federal Congress. The Americans point out in their complaints to the State Department that these bonds are of no value, and inasmuch as the National Government of Mexico has not paid the interest on its bonds since 1913, there is no indication that the agrarian bonds will be of any value.

The alternative for the American holders of these lands is to sell them to Mexicans and take pay in twenty annual instalments of Mexican money. Any dispute is to be left in the hands of the Governor, who may act arbitrarily.

Americans in their complaints to the State Department point out that in order to make much of the lands of Sonora productive extensive irrigation works are necessary, and many millions of dollars have been expended there by citizens of the United States. The holdings of Americans have without exception been secured under the old constitution. In fact, the Mexican Government as then constituted encouraged Americans in making these investments.

The complaints filed with the State Department protest against the arbitrary expropriation of these lands which, it is contended, means practical confiscation.

To Return Railways

Mexico City, July 31.—The Mexican Railway and the Pan-American Railway, which systems traverse the territory between the capital and the Gulf of Mexico and the Isthmus, have been turned back to separate management. Information from reliable sources is to the effect that the Government probably will return the systems to the private owners within a month.

The management of these systems had been merged with that of the national lines since Colonel Paulino Fontes, former manager of these lines, took over the management of the National Railways.

The Mexican Railway, which controls the important line from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, is a British-owned property. It was handed over to the Carranza Government on April 3, 1917. The stock of the Pan-American Railway is owned by the National Railways of Mexico.

Amusements

St. GEORGE'S GARDEN
Bubbling Well Road

TONIGHT
Open-Air Cinema Show
HELEN CHADWICK
in
"GO GET'EM GARINGER"
5-Part Drama, Pathe's Production

Pathe's News and other New Films

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
Thursday and Friday,
11th and 12th September.
"Beatrice Fairfax"
7th and 8th Episodes
Each Episode tells a complete story of the detection of crime, and other incidents of great interest and entertainment.

Saturday Matinee
Programme same as above.

Sunday Matinee
"Salvation Joan"
Seven Parts.

No Picture Show on Saturday and Sunday evenings. Theater will be used for Chinese Performance for charitable purposes.

Amusements

Olympic Theatre

Tonight
Tonight
VICTOR MOORE
in
"CHIMMIE FADDEN OUT WEST"
FIVE PARTS

Victoria Theatre

NEW CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Tonight Tonight
SHOWING AMONG OTHER NEW FILMS
The Stirring American Photoplay
"THOSE WITHOUT SIN"
In Five Parts
FEATURING
BLANCHE SWEET

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Mr. T. Daniel Frawley
PRESENTS
The Frawley Company
in repertoires of the latest London and New York successes.

TONIGHT "UPSTAIRS AND DOWN" TONIGHT
A Comedy Satire
By Frederick and Fanny Hatton

Friday and Saturday, Sept. 12 and 13. Matinee Saturday	"THREE WISE FOOLS" A Comedy Drama, by Austin Strong "POLLY WITH A PAST"
Monday and Tuesday, September 15 and 16	"THE BRAT" A Comedy, by Maud Fulton
Wednesday and Thursday, September 17 and 18	"THREE FACES EAST" The Great German Spy Play By Anthony and Paul Kelly

Prices $3, $2 and $1 Booking at Moutrie & Co.
Usual Prices Children Half-Prices
N.B. The Curtain rises promptly at 9.15 p.m.
The Curtain at Matinees rises promptly at 3.15 p.m. 25169

SHOWING FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th
at the
VICTORIA THEATRE
MARY GARDEN
in
"THAIS"

Seven Parts
SPECIAL PRODUCTION FROM THE NOVEL BY ANATOLE FRANCE

APOLLO THEATRE THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th

Extra-selected VITAGRAPH Blue Ribbon, featuring
ANITA STEWART
The Fascinating Young Star in a six-part drama of extraordinary power.
"THE COMBAT"
The story of a loveless marriage and woman's unyielding faith
Produced by Ralph W. Ince.

PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE.

LONESOME LUKE in
"SPRING FEVER"
The funniest and the best Harold Lloyd one-part comedy yet seen

Matinee, Saturday 4 p.m.
"Madame and Her Godson"
5-Parts Farcical Comedy

Matinee, Sunday 3.30 p.m.
"TWENTY ONE"
5-Parts Comedy